THE COURIER-JOURNAL "OWL" TRAIN OVER SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Lv. Louisville (4th-St. Crossing) Daily .....3:30 a. m.
Ar. Jeffersontown...*3:49 a. m.
Fisherville .. ...*4:00 a. m.
Shelbyville ..... 4:25 a. m.
Ar. Lawrenceburg. .. 5:05 a. m.
Tyrone . .....*5:09 a. m.
Versailles ..... 5:22 a. m.
Lexington . ..... 5:45 a. m.
*Stops on flag signal.

The Courier-Journal.

RETURNING—THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL"
Leaves Lexington 6:10 a. m.; Louisville 9:00 a. m., daily, arriving St. Louis 4:56 p. m.—the fastest train to St. Louis by nearly one hour. Entire train with superb dining car runs through complete.

VOL. CIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,088. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1904.—10 PAGES. PRICE { THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:
Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday.
Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh southeast winds.
Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

THE LATEST.

Naval reports received at London show that British war vessels have been so disposed as to keep a close watch along the proposed route of Russia's Baltic squadron. The Russian Government has begun at Vigo an investigation of the North sea affair, and the British inquiry will open forthwith at Hull. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Butler Aspinwall have been appointed by the London Board of Trade to conduct the investigation. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says M. Delcasse, the French Ambassador, was largely instrumental in bringing about the pacific solution between Russia and Great Britain.

In a signed statement President W. B. Hawkins, of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Company, says that the movement to handle the output of Burley tobacco is about to fail from a lack of support from the growers. He says capitalists who were to back the movement have demanded that a showing be made by November 5, and he calls for immediate response from the growers.

Secretary Hay has addressed a circular note to representatives of the Powers signatory to The Hague convention, proposing a second peace conference. The note practically indorses the project of a general system of arbitration treaties and the establishment of an international congress to meet periodically in the interest of peace.

Prolonged scenes of disorder occurred in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies during a debate on proposals for the prosecution of certain Deputies. The President was threatened with personal violence, and had to be protected by the clerks and attendants.

The report of the Commissioner of Education shows the attendance at the public schools of the United States in 1903 to have been 16,009,461. As compared with the previous six years, the percentage of attendance to population has decreased slightly.

Senator Fairbanks did not deliver a speech at Charlestown, Ind., Saturday because there was no crowd to hear him. The coming of the special train had been advertised, but the voters did not appear.

Senator Fairbanks will to-day begin his six days' speaking tour of Indiana. The first address will be at Westfield, and he will close the day with a speech at a night meeting in Fort Wayne.

A search was made in Louisville last night for Herman E. Negle, a druggist of Newport, Ky., who disappeared ten days ago. The authorities tried all the hospitals and hotels without avail.

The indictments recently returned against the commissioners and officers of the Western Asylum for the Insane at Hopkinsville, have been dismissed on demurrer by Judge Cook.

Archie Christie, a prominent politician of Baraboo, Wis., dropped dead just as he was about to shake hands with Gov. La Follette, who had just finished an address.

Mary Bogie, a negro, has confessed to the Cincinnati police that she killed Herman Heuck, a white man who was found cut to death in his apartments last Friday night.

A Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis passenger train was wrecked at Murfreesboro, Tenn., by running into an open switch. Two trainmen were injured.

Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister to the United States, was operated upon for appendicitis in New York yesterday, and his condition is serious.

Three persons were killed and sixteen were injured by the rear-end collision of two sections of a Missouri Pacific World's Fair special at Tipton, Mo.

Efforts are being made to have H. G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice President, extend his speaking tour to New Albany this week.

Dr. Edwin Post, of DePauw University, was stricken with paralysis while attending church yesterday at Greencastle, Ind.

The Ontario and Western railroad has been acquired by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

A grain elevator, containing 370,000 bushels of barley collapsed at Buffalo, N. Y., entailing a loss of $350,000.

The Rev. William H. Mitchell fell dead from apoplexy while preaching in a church at Newport News, Va.

There has been an advance of $2.50 a ton in pig iron in the Birmingham market in the past six weeks.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor has issued an appeal to the wage workers of America.

WATCHING

The Movement of Russia's Baltic Squadron.

Secretary of the U. S. Senate 30 June 1905

BRITISH WARSHIPS ALERT.

Russian Inquiry Is Begun In Dogger Bank Affair.

INFLUENCE OF M. DELCASSE

SAID TO HAVE BEEN A FACTOR FOR PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

THE OFFICIAL CABLEGRAMS.

London, Oct. 31.—The feverish activity in naval preparations which characterized last week has abated, but naval reports show that British war vessels are so disposed as to keep a sharp watch on all movements along the proposed route of the Russian Baltic squadron, including the Canary Islands, where the Russians have prepared elaborate arrangements for coaling from German steamers. Admiral Rojestvensky's four battleships remain at Vigo; but according to some reports the firing in the North sea was done by Admiral Voelkersam's squadron, which is now at Tangier.

The Russians' own inquiry into the Dogger Bank affair was opened at Vigo on Sunday; the British inquiry will open at Hull forthwith. The inquest will be resumed at Hull on November 2. The Russian embassy has canveled its istructions for a representative to attend the inquest as it considers the case closed.

Premier Balfour returned to London rather unexpectedly by motor car last night from Canterbury.

Many leading clergymen in their sermons referred with satisfaction to the peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Russian crisis.

London, Oct. 30.—Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, has appointed Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Butler Aspinall, barrister at law, who practices mainly in the Admiralty Court, to conduct the North sea inquiry at Hull.

Madrid, Oct. 30.—The Russian inquiry into the North sea affair opened at Vigo to-day.

INFLUENCE OF DELCASSE

Was the Moving Factor For Peace In North Sea Affair.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The world will doubtless take particular satisfaction in according Emperor Nicholas, to whose initiative The Hague convention owed its existence, the honor and credit of having proposed an honorable solution of the North Sea incident, which might have plunged Russia and Great Britain into war, by an appeal to its rules. Nevertheless the Associated Press learns on every high authority that this diplomatic triumph belongs to M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister. When the Yellow Book of France and the Blue Book of Great Britain covering this incident are issued, some very interesting diplomatic history will be disclosed. The great gravity of the situation, especially in Great Britain, where the inflamed state of public opinion might at any moment have driven the Government to extreme measures, and the danger involved in delay, were keenly appreciated in the French capital.

* * *

France's Interest.

France's stake is almost equal to that of the parties directly interested and the very peace of the republic was involved, as a rupture between Great Britain and Russia, eventuating in war by putting Great Britain and Japan in the position of making common cause against Russia, would inevitably result in an appeal to France to fulfill her obligations under the dual alliance. M. Delcasse, therefore, at the very outset went earnestly to work as a friend of both to find an equitable basis for adjustment. The opportunity came when Admiral Rojestvensky's report raised a direct issue of fact.

According to the Associated Press informant, M. Delcasse at once suggested an inquiry to establish facts through an international commission under The Hague convention, offering the suggestion simultaneously to both Governments, through Ambassador Cambon to Foreign Minister Lansdowne and through Secretary Boutieron, in Ambassador Bompard's absence, to Count Lamsdorff. The idea found instant favor both here and in London, and Thursday night the Russian and British propositions, identical in effect, actually crossed each other on the way to the respective capitals. There was, however, this difference between them: Lord Lansdowne's instructions to Ambassador Hardinge authorized him to submit the proposition on behalf of the British Government, whereas Count Lamsdorff's instructions were tentative and rather in the nature of a feeler, as Count Lamsdorff, although he knew the Emperor was favorable to the plan, had not yet secured the absolute consent of his majesty, to whom he arranged to submit the matter finally on Friday afternoon.

* * *

The Cablegrams.

In the meantime, on Friday morning, the British proposition reached the Russian Foreign Minister at Tsarkoe Selo, and Friday afternoon the Emperor gave his hearty approval. Tentative instructions had been cabled to Ambassador Benckendorff at London the previous night, and without waiting to return to St. Petersburg, Count Lamsdorff cabled Ambassador Benckendorff specific authorization in the name of his majesty, as follows:

In a desire to bring everything that occurred in the North Sea into the clearest light possible, our monarch considers it beneficial to submit the affair to an international commission of inquiry, on the basis of The Hague convention, for thorough investigation. Your excellency is directed by imperial command to propose this means of settlement of the question to the British Government.

To this Count Benckendorff replied:

I have communicated your excellency's telegram to Lord Lansdowne. The British Government accepts the proposal to submit the North Sea incident in all its extent to examination by an international commission, as provided for by The Hague convention.

NO CONFIRMATION

Of the Report that Rojestvensky Wants To Resign Command.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 30.—Inquiries here fail to obtain the slightest confirmation of the report published in the United States that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky has requested Emperor Nicholas to relieve him of his command. The Russian Consul General here said to the Associated Press that he was not aware that there was any question of replacing the Admiral, and that he did not believe such a proposition had ever been raised.

It is believed that the international investigation here of the North Sea incident has begun. The British cruiser Lancaster, which was here for some time yesterday and departed in the evening, after her commander had conferred with Vice Admiral Rojestvensky on board the Russian flagship Kniaz Souvaroff, returned to-day, and there was another conference between the British and Russian naval commanders on board the flagship of the latter. Subsequently the Lancaster sailed for Villagarcia, where it is supposed the British channel fleet has assembled.

There are five British warships cruising off Vigo, evidently watching the Russian vessels here.

The Spanish Foreign Office has given out a statement to the effect that Russia has asked Spain's permission for the ships of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron to remain in Vigo until the investigation of the North Sea affair shall have been concluded. Spain, according to the official statement, consulted with the representatives of the several Powers, who gave their approval. The authorization, however, applies only to Russian vessels now at Vigo.

The British yacht Ventura is in this port, and appears to be watching the movements of the Russian squadron.

The Russian Admiral and subordinate officers of the Baltic squadron receive ovations whenever they come ashore.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Not Likely To Be Enlarged By Imperial Proclamation.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, 2:55 a. m.—The report published in Paris on October 25 and which subsequently was cabled to the United States that the Emperor is about to issue a manifesto according almost complete freedom to the press, so far as can be ascertained here, is untrue, and receives no credence in the best informed circles. It is true, however, that as compared with the administration of M. Plehve and his predecessors in the Ministry of the Interior, the restrictions on the press have been so relaxed that the newspapers feel that they are almost enjoying actual freedom, although it is not the sort of freedom enjoyed under Constitutional Governments. It is also true that a project of reform of the press administration is under consideration, which is expected to still relax existing restrictions.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS

Pass the Straits Shadowed By a British Torpedo Boat.

Gibraltar, Oct. 30.—Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers passed through the straits, eastward bound, this forenoon, shadowed by a British torpedo boat. The British Mediterranean squadron has been signaled twenty miles distant.

The British mobilization maneuvers at Gibraltar were brought to a close to-day. This is regarded as indicating that no apprehension is entertained of further complications with Russia.

Save Japs On Trawlers.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The Petit Journal's Lorient (France) correspondent says: "The captain of a Danish schooner, which has arrived here from the North Sea, declares that when he was forced to put in at an English port, owing to stress of weather, he saw steam trawlers taking Japanese and explosives aboard, openly."

Hardinge Confers With Czar.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—The Emperor this afternoon received in audience Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador at Tsars-koe-Selo. The Emperor and the Ambassador had a long conversation. Sir Charles Hardinge also visited Foreign Minister Lamsdorff.

Preparing To Go To Sea.

Tangier, Oct. 30.—Five Russian torpedo boat destroyers have put to sea. The remainder of the fleet has been coaling and provisioning all day.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF SHOOTING A BANKER.

Danville, Va., Oct. 30.—S. H. Buchanan, a banker of Jonesboro, Ga., was shot in this city last night and is in a critical condition. He was in the room of Mrs. W. T. White at the latter's home at the time, and she has been arrested, charged with the crime. She declares, however, that it was a case of attempted suicide. Buchanan is said to have a wife living in Georgia. Mrs. White says she knew Buchanan in Georgia before coming to Virginia.

DROPPED DEAD WHILE PREACHING FUNERAL SERMON.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 30.—The Rev. S. H. Hess, a Dunkard preacher, dropped dead to-day in the Dunkard church at Wrightsville while delivering a funeral sermon. He was sixty-five years of age.

PARKER

Given New York City By 182,022 Plurality.

BROOKLYN EAGLE'S ESTIMATE.

FIGURES BASED UPON A POSTAL CARD CANVASS.

THE GENERAL INDICATIONS

Are That the Democratic Plurality In City Will Equal Coler's, Which Was 122,000.

THE TRIBUNE'S ESTIMATE.

New York, Oct. 30.—[Special.]—Nearly all of the Greater New York journals have predictions and estimates today of the probable results of the election Tuesday week. The most surprising of these are those of the Brooklyn Eagle and the New York Tribune. It is simply amazing to the reader that these "estimates" should be so far apart. The Tribune brings Roosevelt to the city with over the McKinley vote of 1900 and gives him the State by from 50,000 to 60,000. On the other hand, the Brooklyn Eagle, an independent Democratic paper, and the only paper in Greater New York that guessed right on the election a year ago, has made a preliminary postal card canvass of the vote for President and Governor in New York City. Its methods of obtaining data and of making computations are exactly similar to those used in 1901, 1902 and 1903. These canvasses, it may be remembered, each predicted within a few hundred of the actual vote.

The results obtained by the Eagle are as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Indicated Parker pluralities—	
Brooklyn	37,044
Manhattan and Bronx	133,300
Queens	9,648
Richmond	2,030
Total indicated Parker pluralities	182,022
Indicated Herrick pluralities—	
Brooklyn	43,564
Manhattan and Bronx	124,940
Queens	9,246
Richmond	2,322
Total indicated Herrick pluralities	180,072

The Eagle expressly states that these results are "indications, not predictions," and adds: "It may be that when the returns are received from the four days of registration, the results from which will be printed next Sunday, the figures may be changed. Past experience, however, shows that there is difference only in degree between the preliminary and the final canvasses, and the tendency is rather toward the slight enlargement of the indicated results."

Just how the Eagle can give Judge Parker nearly 10,000 more votes in Manhattan and the Bronx than Judge Herrick, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a perplexing question that is bothering the politicians, for it is generally believed that Herrick will run ahead of Parker in Greater New York at least 30,000 votes.

After carefully going over the vote of recent years, comparing losses and gains, I am convinced that the Democratic presidential candidate will carry Greater New York by about the same plurality as did Bird S. Coler when he ran for Governor two years ago, namely, 122,000. I do not think that Roosevelt can overcome this vote up the State, though the Republican managers appear to be confident that he will come to the Harlem with 150,000, or 20,000 more than did Gov. Odell. This would give Roosevelt the State by about 30,000. I do not think they can turn the trick, though the Odell machine in the State is a wonder for producing amazing Republican majorities.

O. O. STEALEY.

SIX DAYS' SPEAKING TOUR

In Indiana Will Be Begun By Senator Fairbanks This Morning.

Indianapolis, Oct. 30.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice President, spent Sunday at home. He attended the Methodist church this morning with Mrs. Fairbanks. This afternoon he received several callers, and to-day several State party leaders consulted him. He is in excellent health, and said to-day he was never more ready to endure a week's campaigning than now. Senator Fairbanks and party will leave here in the morning for a six days' tour of Indiana. To-morrow will be devoted to speeches at Westfield, Sheridan, Frankfort, Tipton, Elwood, Alexandria, Fairmount, Marion, Wabash and Huntington, with a night meeting at Fort Wayne. The tour of the State will close with a meeting here Saturday night, for which elaborate preparations are being made. Col. W. W. Richardson, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, will have charge of the special train during the trip. Senator Fairbanks said to-day he had no programme arranged after the night meeting here next Saturday, and would probably be here till after election day.

CONDITIONS ARE NORMAL

And Democratic Managers Are Certain of Parker's Election.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—[Special.]—A Washington special to the Record-Herald says:

"Under normal conditions, there are more Democrats than Republicans in the United States. This campaign, conditions are normal. For the first time in years, the Democracy presents a solid and harmonious front.

"The gamblers who are flouting their bets of 5 to 1 on Roosevelt will wake up the next morning with something akin to seasickness,' is the way the managers of the Democratic campaign put the situation. They will this week spring a tremendous sensation which is likely to rouse the American people from their complacent lethargy and send them to the polls in hot indignation. It is believed that figures will be cited to show that the Republican campaign barrel is being replenished by the Steel Trust, the Standard Oil, the railroads and other great combinations. In return for this, the trusts are to be assured of favorable legislation. The Steel Trust, for instance, is willing to dump a large sum into the Republican fund if it is guaranteed permission to continue charging American purchasers $28 a ton for steel rails, while it is selling precisely the same rails in Europe at $20 a ton, with all ocean and other freights prepaid and the goods laid down at the door of the purchaser.

"The Democratic managers are certain of their ground. They are not amateurs or wild-eyed prophets. They say Judge Parker will be elected, and they mean what they say."

THE ADAMS LAW

Will Be Cause of Frazier Losing Many Votes.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—Judging from reports which are coming from the country, and especially the towns which are under the Adams law, Gov. Frazier has a fight on his hands to defeat Littleton. Soon after the campaign opened it was thought many temperance Republicans would vote for Frazier because of his stand on the Adams law, but the reports now being received indicate that the Republican leaders have whipped these men into line, and they will all vote for the party nominee. Many Democrats who are opposed to the Adams law are also lining up for Littleton, who is known to be in favor of modifying the law. These Democrats are not only found in the towns, but they are also found in the country. They are the fellows who like to visit the county towns on Saturday and have a few rounds with their friends.

The Democratic managers assert that Frazier will win, but they are afraid that his majority will not be as great as they had anticipated two months ago.

ROOT TELLS ROOSEVELT

He Will Carry New York By 60,000 Plurality.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Mr. Elihu Root, of New York, spent the evening with President Roosevelt at the White House talking over the political situation. Mr. Root told the President that in his judgment there was no doubt of his election; that New York State would give him a plurality approximating 60,000, and if this prediction proved to be correct the Republican State ticket also would be successful. A very material reduction in the President's estimated plurality, Mr. Root said, might endanger the State ticket. The former Secretary in discussing the campaign which is now drawing to a close expressed his gratification that so far as the Republican National Committee was concerned, it had been conducted amicably. There had not been any discord, he said, and it had not left any heart burnings. The amount of money expended by the Republican Committee does not aggregate half of that which had been expended during the McKinley campaign, four years ago.

SPENDS QUIET SUNDAY.

Judge Parker Will Begin Speaking Campaign To-day.

Esopus, N. Y. Oct. 30.—Judge Alton B. Parker will start for New York at noon to-morrow to begin his speaking campaign. He spent a quiet Sunday. He attended church services at Kingston, accompanied by George F. Parker, chairman of the Literary Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, who has been a guest at Rosemount since Friday night, and who will go to New York with the Judge to-morrow.

The candidate has practically completed the preparations of the speeches he will make this week.

J. Howard Morse, of Hartford, Conn., candidate for Congress, visited Judge Parker to-day to arrange the details of the Connecticut meeting on Thursday night.

Cortelyou In Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee, arrived in Chicago to-day and for several hours to-night was busy with the western committeemen discussing the wind-up of the campaign. Mr. Cortelyou said to-night that he did not know when he would return east.

INKSTANDS FLEW

DURING AN ARGUMENT IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

President Was Threatened and Had To Be Protected By Clerks and Attendants.

Madrid, Oct. 30.—Prolonged and tumultuous scenes have occurred in the Chamber of Deputies during the course of debate on proposals for the prosecution of certain Deputies. When the discussion was resumed Saturday the disorders consequent on the opposition's obstructive tactics compelled a suspension of the sitting and the appointment of a secret committee to give judgment concerning insults exchanged during the debate. The sitting was subsequently resumed. The opposition repeatedly demanded roll calls on votes and the proceedings were heated and disorderly. The President, being threatened with personal violence, had to be protected by the clerks and attendants. The crucifix behind the President's chair was overturned by blows of sticks; all the writing material on adjacent desks was swept to the floor and inkstands were flung at the Vice President. Premier Maura was present on the ministerial bench from 7 o'clock in the evening, declaring he would not leave till the sitting adjourned, which did not occur till late this evening.

It is reported that Premier Maura will suspend the sittings and ask the chamber for a vote of confidence.

FELL DEAD AT FEET OF GOV. LA FOLLETTE.

Archie Christie Was About To Shake Hands With the Chief Executive.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 30.—A special from Baraboo, Wis., says: "Former County Treasurer Archie Christie dropped dead at the feet of Gov. La Follette on the platform of the local hall in which the Governor spoke, just as he was about to grasp the hand of the executive in congratulation at the conclusion of his address. The incident created excitement among the people in the hall. Death was caused by heart trouble.

FLAMES

Destroy Russia's Only Smokeless Powder Magazine.

IGNITED BY JAP SHELLS.

FIRE SPREADS AT PORT ARTHUR AND RAGES ALL DAY.

A THIRD GENERAL ATTACK.

The Armies In the Vicinity of Shakhe River Are In Close Touch.

NO FIGHTING OF IMPORTANCE.

A third general attack on Port Arthur is reported to have begun on October 24 and to have been still in progress on the 26th. On the latter day the Russians' only smokeless powder magazine was exploded, the fire spreading to the town and raging all through the day. Russian trenches on the slope of Rihlung mountain were taken by the Japanese. In the vicinity of the Shakhe river there have been no developments of moment, though the armies are in close touch.

ARMIES IN CLOSE TOUCH.

Grim Humor Over Occupation and Reoccupation of a Village.

Mukden, Oct. 30.—There have been a number of skirmishes along the whole front, but no development of any serious import has yet appeared, though the armies are in the closest touc and a general engagement may be precipitated at any time. At one point the trenches are only 400 yards apart. They are separated by a small stream, which is the only water supply in the neighborhood. By mutual consent there is no firing on the water carriers who visit the stream with buckets.

Several positions have already changed hands many times. It is related that in one village, which had been taken and retaken by the same men on both sides, Capt. Polkanoff, on being driven out one day, left a note in the hut where he had passed the night saying he would like to know the name of the Japanese officer who was in the habit of occupying the hut in his absence. A little later Capt. Polkanoff retook the village and, going through his old quarters, found the following note in perfect Russian:

"I am Capt. Yamata. I would be greatly pleased to make Capt. Polkanoff's acquaintance."

To-day was unusually quiet along the whole front. The Russians are in the habit of harassing the Japanese in the trenches at night. Last night Russian scouts threw a hand grenade into a Japanese trench near Sinchinpu, causing great confusion. The Russian scouts also discovered that the Japanese are moving many batteries to the front, though as yet all have been carefully marked.

THE FATE OF ALEXIEFF

Is a Matter of Considerable Speculation At St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, 2:25 a. m.—The military situation has not yet developed anything of great importance, though the fight at the Buddhist Temple hill on October 27 appears to have been decidedly a heavy engagement. It probably indicates that final moves on both sides are now occurring, preparatory to another long and serious battle.

Viceroy Alexieff is now on the way to St. Petersburg. The nature of his reception here is the food for much speculation. Some of his friends still cling to the idea that he will be made chancellor of the empire with his residence in the winter palace, where, it is said, a suite of apartments has already been prepared for him. On the other hand, many declare that his political career is practically over and that his reception at St. Petersburg, while officially cordial, will mark the end of his political ascendancy. It is rumored that the Viceroyalty of the Caucasus will be revived for his special benefit, which would constitute a complimentary and comfortable sort of exile.

FREQUENT ATTACKS

Against the Japanese Outposts By the Russian Forces.

Tokio, Oct. 30, 6 p. m.—A report from the Manchurian army headquarters received to-day records a successful night attack against the Russian outpost at Wumingtsun and two counter attacks made by the Russians. The report is as follows:

"On the night of October 28 a small force of the enemy attacked Waitao mountain, but were immediately repulsed. October 29 at 3 o'clock in the morning a detachment of infantry was dispatched from the center army against Wumingtsun. The enemy was surprised and the houses occupied by the enemy were set on fire.

"Wumingtsun is located midway between the outposts of both armies. Using the place as a base, the enemy made frequent night attacks against our outposts. On the night of October 28 a force of the enemy of unknown strength attacked an eminence near Santaokangtzu, but was immediately repulsed."

OUTPOST SKIRMISHES,

With Minor Russian Successes, Reported by Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—Gen Kuropatkin has telegraphed as follows, urde date of October 29:

I have received to-day no dispatch reporting encounters with the enemy. During a cavalry reconnaissance yesterday, after an infantry fight, supported by artillery, we occupied the village of Chiantsanhenan. The enemy has retired from Sindiapu. On October 28 our chasseurs, with insignificant losses, retained a village, a kilometer west of Chenlianpu, against a violent Japanese bombardment."

Gen. Kuropatkin also records other outpost affairs, including the Russian reoccupation of the village of Tynsin, a short distance south of Luidziatung, whence they had been previously expelled by the Japanese, who burned the village.

THIRD GENERAL ATTACK

On Port Arthur Is Said To Have Begun On October 24.

Che Foo, Oct. 30, 9:30 p. m.—The third general attack on Port Arthur began October 24, according to unimpeachable authority, and on October 26 Japanese shells set fire to the only smokeless powder magazine in Port Arthur. Portions of the town caught fire, the conflagration continuing the whole day. On October 26 the Japanese captured the Russian trenches on the slope of Rihlung mountain, also a fortified position protecting that fortress. The Japanese consider the progress of the siege to be highly satisfactory.

SAW A MAN THROWN INTO A COKE OVEN.

Masontown, Pa., Oct 30.—Steve Borck, employed at the Bessemer Coke Plant, reported to-day that late last night he saw a man thrown into a coke oven and cremated. Borck says he saw three men scuffling on top of an oven, and a moment later saw two of them jump to the ground and disappear in the darkness. Coroner Hagan to-day ordered the oven drawn when Blackened human bones and teeth were found. The murdered man and his assailants are unknown.

NEGRO WOMAN

CONFESSES THAT SHE CUT HERMAN HEUCK TO DEATH.

THEY FELL OUT OVER MONEY

And a Desperate Fight Followed, In Which the Man Was Killed.

Cincinnati, Oct. 30.—Mary Bogie, colored, to-day confessed to killing Herman Heuck, white, and was charged with murder in the first degree. Heuck was a machinist and a nephew of Hubert Heuck, proprietor of Heuck's Operahouse, in this city. Since he and his wife separated he had lived alone. Hearing cries for help from his apartments Friday night, the police searched the premises, finding Heuck dead and the negress hidden in the cellar. She stated that she was with a negro named George Smith, and that Heuck took them to his apartments, where they drank much whisky. Finally Heuck accused Smith of robbing him, when they fought. Heuck was killed and Smith escaped by climbing the back fence. She insisted that Smith scaled the fence just as the police were entering the building. As she could not get over the fence or out of the building, she hid in the cellar. The police afterward took her through the colored districts hunting in vain for Smith, but held her as a witness.

To-day she made a confession in her cell that there was no third person in the murder; that she was preparing to leave and asked Heuck for money. Then he accused her of robbing him, struck and kicked her. A table was turned over and the lamp extinguished, when a desperate fight followed in the darkness. She says he attempted to throw her out of the window, at the same time calling for police. Meantime she had grabbed his knife from the table, and in defending herself stabbed Heuck to death. She said she had met Heuck on the street earlier in the evening and went with him to his apartments.

SHOOTING AS RESULT OF POLITICAL DISPUTE.

Masontown, Pa., Oct. 30.—About midnight last night Clifford Hawley shot and wounded William Mordow in the arm. Hawley and Donohoe, who had never met before, became engaged in a warm argument on politics and Mordow stepped between them and ordered them to desist. For answer Hawley fired two shots with the result given above. Hawley escaped and is supposed to be on the way to his home in Addysville, Hamilton county, Ohio.

ELEVATOR COLLAPSES, CAUSING LOSS OF $350,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 30.—From some cause which cannot be definitely explained, the Ontario elevator collapsed to-day and sank into the waters of Evans slip. The elevator contained 370,000 bushels of barley, a large portion of which lies at the bottom of the slip. The loss on the grain and the building is estimated at $350,000. Chas. Bartholomy, sixty-two years old, the elevator superintendent, was seriously injured.

SIR THOMAS IS KEEPING ONE SPOT VACANT.

London, Oct. 30.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in visiting the cruiser Olympia, of the United States European squadron, today, to thank the crew for the loving cup which they presented to him yesterday, said he had received many trophies, but among them all this cup would occupy a prominent position; but, he added significantly, there was one spot which he was keeping vacant.

THE REV. WILLIAM MITCHELL DROPS DEAD IN PULPIT.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 30.—The Rev. William H. Mitchell, of Portsmouth, Va., while preaching in the pulpit of the Holiness Church here tonight, fell dead. Apoplexy was the cause. He was fifty years old and leaves a wife and several children. Mr. Mitchell had been in the ministry many years, and was well-known in the South.

GREAT DISCONTENT REPORTED IN COLOMBIA.

Panama, Oct. 30.—Advices from Cauca report that there is great discontent there and throughout Colombia. Apparently President Reyes, with his political enemies in the majority in both houses of Congress cannot control the situation. Paper currency is being issued in unlimited amounts.

More Yellow Fever Cases.

Mexico City, Oct. 30.—There are six new cases of yellow fever at Texistepe. There are in all 24 patients. The last patient has left the hospital at Tehuantepec. Merida reports two new cases and Salina Cruz four new cases.

INVITES

The Nations To Join In a Peace Conference.

SECRETARY HAY'S CIRCULAR

SAYS IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DEMAND ATTENTION.

GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED

By the Convention of 1899, But Other Phases of Warfare Deeply Concern the World.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Washington, Oct. 30.—In a circular note Secretary Hay has carried out the President's instructions relative to proposing a second Hague conference. The note not only contemplates the reassembling of The Hague conference for the consideration of questions specifically mentioned by the original conference, as demanding further attention, such as the rights and duties of neutrals; the inviolability of private property in naval warfare and the bombardment of ports by naval force, but goes further by practically indorsing the project of a general system of arbitration treaties and the establishment of an international congress to meet periodically in the interests of peace. The issue of the call while the present war is in progress is justified by the fact that the first Hague conference was called before our treaty of peace with Spain was concluded. The text of the note follows:

* * *

Mr. Hay's Note.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 21, 1904.—To the Representatives of the United States Accredited to the Governments Signatories to the Acts of The Hague Conference, 1899—Sir: The peace conference which assembled at The Hague on May 18, 1899, marked an epoch in the history of nations. Called by His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to discuss the problems of the maintenance of general peace, the regulation of the operations of war and the lessening of the burdens which preparedness for eventual war entails upon modern peoples, its labors resulted in the acceptance by the signatory powers of conventions for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties by arbitration and for certain humane amendments to the laws and customs of war by land and sea. A great work was thus accomplished by the conference, while other phases of the general subject were left to discussion by another conference in the near future, such as questions affecting the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force.

* * *

Interparliamentary Union.

Among the movements which prepare the minds of governments for an accord in the direction of assured peace among men, a high place may fittingly be given to that set on foot by the interparliamentary union. From its origin in the suggestions of a member of the British House of Commons in 1888, it developed until its membership included large numbers of delegates from the parliaments of the principal nations, pledged to exert their influence toward the conclusion of treaties of arbitration between nations and toward the accomplishment of peace. Its annual conferences have notably advanced the high purposes it sought to realize. Not only have many international treaties of arbitration been concluded, but, in the conference held in Holland in 1894 the memorable declaration in favor of a permanent court of arbitration was a forerunner of the most important achievement of the peace conference of The Hague in 1899.

The annual conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held this year at St. Louis, in appropriate connection with the World's Fair. Its deliberations were marked by the same noble devotion to the cause of peace and to the welfare of humanity, which had inspired its former meetings. By the unanimous vote of delegates, active or retired members of the American Congress and of every Parliament in Europe with two exceptions, the following resolution was adopted:

* * *

The St. Louis Resolution.

Whereas, enlightened public opinion and modern civilization alike demand that differences between nations should be adjudicated and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are adjudicated—namely, by the arbitrament of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law—this conference requests the several Governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering:

First—The questions for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be called.

Second—The negotiations of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

Third—The advisability of establishing an international congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

And this conference respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference.

On the 24th of September ultimo, these resolutions were presented to the President by a numerous deputation of the Interparliamentary Union. The President accepted the charge offered to him, feeling it to be most appropriate that the Executive of the nation which had welcomed the conference to its hospitality should give voice to its impressive utterances in a cause which the American Government and people hold dear. He announced that he would at an early day invite the other nations, parties to The Hague conventions, to reassemble with a view to pushing forward toward completion the work already begun at The Hague by considering the questions which the conference had left untried, with the express provision that there should be a second conference.

* * *

The Existing War.

In accepting this trust the President was not unmindful of the fact so vividly brought home to all the world that a great war is now in progress. He recalled the circumstances that at the time when, on August 24, 1898, his majesty, the Emperor of Russia, sent forth his invitation to the nations to meet in the interests of peace, the United States and Spain had merely halted in their struggle to devise terms of peace. While at the present moment no armistice between the parties now contending is in sight, the fact of an existing war is no reason why the nations should relax the efforts they have so success-

fully made hitherto toward the adoption of rules of conduct which may make more remote the chances of future wars between them. In 1898 the conference of The Hague dealt solely with the larger general problems which confront all nations and assumed no function of intervention or suggestion in the settlement of the terms of peace between the United States and Spain. It might be the same with a reassembled conference at the present time. Its efforts would naturally lie in the direction of further codification of the universal ideas of right and justice which we call international law; its mission would be to give them future effect.

The President directs that you will bring the foregoing considerations to the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited, in discreet conference with him ascertain to what extent that Government is disposed to act in the matter.

* * *

Broader General Questions.

Should his excellency invite suggestion as to the character of the questions to be brought before the proposed second peace conference, you may say to him that at this time it would seem premature to couple the tentative invitation thus extended with a categorical programme of subjects of discussion. It is only by comparison of views that a general accord can be reached as to the matters to be considered by the new conference. It is desirable that in the formulation of a programme the distinction should be kept clear between the matters which belong to the province of international law and those which are conventional as between individual Governments. The final act of The Hague conference, dated July 29, 1899, kept this distinction clearly in sight. Among the broader general questions affecting the right and justice of the relation of sovereign States, which were then relegated to a future conference were:

The rights and duties of neutrals; the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force. The other matters mentioned in the final act take the form of suggestions for consideration by interested Governments.

The three points mentioned cover a large field. The first especially, touching the rights and duties of neutrals, is of universal importance. Its rightful disposition affects the interest and well-being of all the world. The neutral is something more than an onlooker. His acts of omission or commission may have an influence—indirect but tangible—on a war actually in progress; whilst on the other hand he may suffer from the exigencies of the belligerents. It is this phase of warfare which deeply concerns the world at large. Efforts have been made time and time again to formulate rules of action applicable to its more material aspects, as in the declarations of Paris.

* * *

A Congressional Resolution.

As recently as the 28th of April of this year the Congress of the United States adopted a resolution reading thus:

It is the sense of the Congress of the United States that it is desirable, in the interest of uniformity of action by the maritime States of the world in time of war, that the President endeavor to bring about an understanding among the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents.

Other matters closely affecting the rights of neutrals are: The distinction to be made between absolute and conditional contraband of war, and the inviolability of the official and private correspondence of neutrals.

* * *

Duties of Neutrals.

As for the duties of neutrals toward the belligerents the field is scarcely less broad. One aspect deserves mention from the prominence it has acquired during recent times, namely, the treatment due to refugee belligerent ships in neutral ports.

It may also be desirable to consider and adopt a procedure by which States non-signatory to the original acts of The Hague conference may become adhering parties.

You will explain to his excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the present overture for a second conference to complete the postponed work of the first conference is not designed to supersede other calls for the consideration of special topics, such as the proposition of the Government of The Netherlands, recently issued, to assemble for the purpose of amending the provisions of the existing Hague convention with respect to hospital ships. Like all tentative conventions, that one is open to change in the light of practical experience, and the fullest deliberation is desirable to that end.

Finally, you will state the President's desire and hope that the undying memories which cling around The Hague as the cradle of the beneficent work which had its beginning in 1899 may be strengthened by holding the second peace conference in that historic city.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

SLIGHT DECREASE

IN PERCENTAGE AS COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

TOTAL OF 16,009,361 PUPILS

Attended the Public Schools In 1903 and Cost of the System Was $251,457,625.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The report of the Commissioner of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, made public to-day by the Secretary of the Interior, shows that 16,009,361 pupils, or 20 per cent. of the entire population of the country, attended the public schools during that year. As compared with the previous six years, this percentage shows a slight decrease in the number of pupils as compared with the total population. The total cost of the public school system is given at $251,457,625. This is an increase of $16,000,000 over the previous year. It amounts to $3.15 per capita of total population, and $22.75 per capita per pupil.

Since 1870 the proportion of male teachers has decreased from 29 per cent. of the entire number to 26 per cent. of the entire number the past year. The average compensation for male teachers last year was $49.98 and $40.51 for females. This is a slight increase over the previous year.

The enrollment in the private schools for the year is given at 1,093,876. By the addition of pupils in elementary schools, academies, institutions for higher education, evening schools, business schools, private kindergartens, Indian schools, State schools and schools for defective organs, the grand total of 18,187,918 pupils is reported.

The report estimates that the average schooling given to each inhabitant in 1870 was 672 days, and in 1903, 1,034 days.

The report shows that last year 1,578,632 colored children were enrolled in the common schools for that race in the former sixteen slave States and the District of Columbia. The enrollment in 1877, the first year statistics were taken of the colored schools, was 571,596. Since 1876 it is estimated that $130,000,000 has been expended in the education of the colored children in the former slave States, and nearly $600,000,000 for the same purpose for the white children of the same section.

Ninety-six reform schools are recorded, with 31,468 inmates, 21,603 or whom are learning useful trades.

HATCHET SLIPPED, CUTTING BOY'S FEET.

Fred Bisig, a thirteen-year-old boy, living at 1312 Baxter avenue, was cut in the foot by a hatchet with which he was attempting to break a lump of coal yesterday afternoon, and the accident will cause him the loss of his foot and probably his life. The hatchet slipped from its handle and was buried in the bridge of his foot. Twenty minutes later the boy was found unconscious from loss of blood by his mother, Mrs. Mary Bisig. He was carried into his home and Dr. Louis Kaelin was summoned. It is feared that blood poison will develop, and the foot will probably have to be amputated.

DEFECTS

In Indictments Against Asylum Officials

CAUSE ALL TO BE DISMISSED.

MOST OF THEM ON DEMURRER WITH LEAVE TO RESUBMIT.

THE HEIFER INCIDENT.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The last of the indictments returned at the present term of Circuit Court against commissioners and officers of the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane for malfeasance in office were dismissed by Judge Thomas P. Cook. The cases came up on demurrer. Judge Cook sustained the demurrers and dismissed the indictments, with leave to resubmit to another grand jury.

The entire board and Superintendent Milton H. Board were indicted through the efforts of Dr. Walter Lackey, the deposed first assistant physician, for giving two heifers to State Senator Gus Richardson, and separate indictments were returned against individual members for selling supplies or having contracts with the institution. Subsequently Commonwealth's Attorney Smith had the indictments against Superintendent Board and Commissioners Dave Smith and C. H. Bush for connection with the gift of the cows dismissed. The commissioners whose cases in the heifer incident are dismissed on demurrers are as follows: President F. M. Quarles, M. W. Johnson, D. Hill, M. H. Carroll, J. R. Chilton and Matt Jones. The other indictments dismissed were against the following persons: Commissioner C. H. Bush, for accepting a fee in a law case; Commissioner John Chilton, for holding the office of farm superintendent; President Quarles and Commissioners Johnson and Carroll, for selling supplies; Treasurer L. H. Davis, for having a stone contract with the asylum. The indictment against Secretary J. C. Buckner for having a contract to furnish coal to the asylum was dismissed on motion of the Commonwealth's Attorney, as it was shown that at the time the contract was let Mr. Buckner was not connected with the coal company.

Judge Cook's reasons for dismissng the indictments were stated at length. One of the chief defects, he stated, was that the indictments merely mentioned the title of the office of the person indicted, without showing in any way that he was actually that officer by reason of having qualified. The court also showed that malfeasance, being a common law offense except under certain conditions, the identical language of the statutes under which the indictments were found should have been quoted.

SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTRATION

Will Result In Increased Democratic Majority In Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—To-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday will be days for persons to register before the County Clerk who were out of the city or detained from the polls on the regular registration days. The Democrats already have a big majority in the registration and expect to increase it on these three days. Although Paducah has never gone Democratic in a presidential election, it is conceded that the Republicans have no chance to carry the city this time unless the Democrats stay at home, and such is not at all likely, for the whole party in the First district is allied on Parker and Davis. Prominent leaders predict that this district will roll up the biggest majority in its history.

ANOTHER NEGRO ARRESTED

Charged With Complicity In the Murder of John W. Burden.

Paris, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—John Lyons, a negro, was arrested near Cynthiana and placed in jail here last night charged with being implicated with William Nunn Clark and William Howard, a negro, in the murder and robbery of John W. Burden near Millersburg one week ago last Friday night. The trial of Clark was yesterday postponed until Thursday. The negro arrested yesterday tells what is believed to be a straight story of his movements on the night of the murder, and it is believed he will clear himself, but at the same time be an important witness for the Commonwealth against both Clark and Howard.

CARVED A BUTCHER.

Harry Clark Arrested For Cutting Jacob Hess At Hopkinsville.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—Harry Clark, a well-known young man, and Jacob Hess, a butcher, had an altercation in a grocery store late Saturday night and Clark cut the butcher with a pocketknife, inflicting a severe wound nine inches long on his shoulder and breast. Clark is under arrest. The encounter was the result of a quarrel about an old trade between the men. Hess claims he was stabbed from behind, though Clark's friends say the butcher knocked him down before he used the weapon to defend himself.

Mrs. Lavinia Thompson Dead.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lavinia Wingate Thompson, widow of the late County Judge Thompson, died at her home here to-day of the infirmities incident to age. She leaves several children, among them Magistrate George B. Thompson and Minnie Thompson of this city. Mrs. Thompson was a daughter of the late Capt. Ike Wingate, of Woodford county, and had a large family connection here. The interment will be in the State cemetery, the funeral taking place to-morrow.

Bath Convention Adjourns.

Owingsville, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The convention of the Christian churches of Bath county held at Slate Valley church, two miles from here, closed to-night with an address by Elder W. H. Elliott, of Sulphur, head of the State Missionary Board, and Elder C. E. Powell, of Lexington. Many people attended the services to-day, to whom a free dinner was served.

Rally In Greenup.

Greenup, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The Democrats will close the campaign next Wednesday in this county with an all-day rally at the courthouse. The speakers for the occasion will be the Hon. J. N. Kehoe, the Hon. C. L. Williams, candidate for Elector, and W. T. Cole, the only Democratic lawyer in town.

Arrested At Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—Will Edmunds, alias Talley, a negro, is under arrest here on the charge of shooting at a policeman several times at Earlington, a few months ago. He will be taken there to-morrow.

Aged Man Drops Dead.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—Jeff Cave, a well-known citizen of Upton, this county, aged seventy years, dropped dead of heart disease.

EXTREME SIMPLICITY MARKED LAST RITES.

After Remains of Late Gov. Nash Were Viewed By Thousands They Were Buried

Columbus, O., Oct. 30.—Extreme simplicity marked the last rites over the body of the late George K. Nash, former Governor of Ohio, today. The body lay in state in the Broad Street Presbyterian church for more than an hour preceding the funeral, and several thousand people viewed the features of the dead jurist and statesman.

The State officers and the trustees of all the State institutions located in Columbus attended the services, which were held in the church at 2 p. m. There were a great number of floral pieces, the tributes of friends and organizations. The Rev. S. S. Palmer, pastor of the Broad Street Presbyterian church read the Presbyterian burial service, and offered prayer. "Nearer My God to Thee," was sung by the Columbus Glee Club. The burial at Green Lawn Cemetery was private.

ON THREE LEGS.

AMUSING RUNAWAY AT BROOK AND BROADWAY.

Horse's Hoof Catches In Dashboard and Little Boys Are Frightened.

A three-legged runaway caused much excitement at Brook street and Broadway yesterday morning, frightened seven little boys out of their wits and attracted a big crowd. The horse, which was hitched to a phaeton became frightened at Preston street and Broadway, and in the preliminary buck, he sent one of his hoofs through the dashboard, where it became fastened. This strange accident only added to his fear, and, with the three remaining legs, he dashed off down the the street, making good time in his uneven gait.

The boys in the phaeton were terrified. They were not only confronted with the fear of being thrown out of the rig, but all the time there was the big hoof looming up in front of their eyes, suggesting the fate of those who by unhappy chance are thrown under the feet of runaway horses.

The pedestrians could not restrain themselves from laughing at the frantic effort of the hobbled animal to get into record time, but the boys took in nothing of the ridiculous phase of the runaway. They cried for help and clung tightly to their seats.

The horse's front feet were going nicely, in a fairly even gallop, but the one remaining rear leg, though trying hard, was finding it difficult to do double duty. At every jump, the horse wobbled from one side to the other and the phaeton followed its course. The horse was finally stopped at Brook street and Broadway, but then the real troubles of the boys only began.

Most of the pedestrians were on their way home from church, wearing their Sunday clothes, and no one offered assistance. Gathering courage, the little fellows tried to get the animal out of the harness, but whenever they pushed him backward, he fell down and every time they pushed him in the other direction, he threatened to resume his three-legged race. Each time he made a move the little boys ran away from him, most of them going clear across the street. These maneuvers were kept up for ten minutes, while the crowd grew. As the distress of the small boys increased, the humorous side of the scene faded and finally several men assisted them in getting the horse's hoof released. Then, having long before forgotten the cause of his original fear, he was as docile as could have been desired and jogged on down Broadway in perfect Sunday-morning form.

THE OTHERS SAFE.

TWO MEMBERS OF HUNTING PARTY DROWNED IN LAKE.

E. H. Bacon, Harry Tamplett and E. L. Davis Are In Party.

The telegram received in New Albany Saturday saying that Donald McLean, nephew of W. A. McLean, had been drowned in Lake Pylonga caused considerable uneasiness in Louisville, since there were three hunters from Louisville in the party. The telegram said young McLean's companion had been drowned also. Information received yesterday is to the effect that the young man with Mr. McLean was from Buffalo, N. Y., where Mr. McLean also hails from. None of the rest of the party was endangered. The bodies have not been found. A letter is on its way to the families of John S. McDonald and W. A. McLean, of New Albany, giving the particulars of the drowning. Edmund H. Bacon, of the Monon; E. L. Davis, a lumber merchant, and Harry Tamplett, a distiller, all of Louisville, are also in the party. They left Louisville a week ago last Saturday. The hunting and fishing ground is some miles away from a railroad station, and means of communication with the outside world are very primitive.

The information that none of the rest of the party was lost came as welcome news to their families in Louisville.

BALLASTING TRACK IN OKOLONA.

Work of ballasting the track of the Preston-street road interurban railway will be commenced to-day. The track is laid from the end of the Preston-street car line to Okolona, a distance of twelve miles. The ballasting will require several months' work, and it is expected that the new line will be completed in the early spring.

Freight cars will start on the Jeffersontown line to-morrow and run on schedule time.

Fired Four Shots In a Saloon.

C. E. Young, a watchmaker, fired four shots last night in H. Wiemann & Son's saloon, at Fifteenth and Madison streets. Young entered the saloon with his revolver in his hand. The shots were fired into the floor.

Patrolmen McGinley and Naulty, who were near by, heard the shooting and rushed into the saloon in time to prevent Young from shooting any more. The revolver, a pair of brass knucks and a spring-back knife were found in his possession. He was taken to the jail, where he is charged with shooting without wounding and carrying concealed dangerous and deadly weapons.

C. E. Young is employed by W. H. Young, a jeweler, at Twenty-second and Market streets. The saloon was crowded when the shooting took place, but the customers quickly got out of the way.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WOGGLE BUG COUPON

OCT. 31. Use this Coupon only. No. 31.

To the WOGGLE BUG EDITOR SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky.

The answer to the question asked of the Woggle Bug in the Comic Section of the paper of SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, is—

Name .....

Street and Number .....

Town or City .....

State .....

Trim Your Coupons Close to the Black Line.

This is the last Coupon for the October Woggle Bug Contest. All answers on coupons for the entire month must be in the Courier-Journal office by 10 o'clock Thursday morning, Nov. 3. None accepted, under any circumstances, after that hour. Correct answers and prize winners will be printed Sunday, Nov. 6, if possible.

WATCH FOR THE NOVEMBER CONTESTS FOR CHILDREN, NEXT SUNDAY.

SEASON OF PROFIT FOR THE COAL PEDDLER ARRIVES.

Finds Plenty of Customers Among Negroes and In White Tenement Houses.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," for the biting winds of winter will soon open up a season of profit for an army of people who make their livelihood during the winter months by peddling coal from house to house throughout the city. Already the stentorian voice of the coal peddler is heard as he drives slowly along the alleys and by-streets, his rickety wagon groaning under a weight of coal, which he sells in amounts from a half-bushel to his entire supply. There are several hundred of these coal peddlers in Louisville, and all of them do a fairly good business. They find those sections of the city inhabited by the poorer classes the more profitable fields. There are many families who buy their entire supply of coal from these dealers, and limit their purchases to not more than four or five bushels at a time.

Even among the middle classes there is a good field, especially where families occupy flats on second and third floors. The inducement to buy from the peddler is the fact that he will deliver it on the floor without extra cost. Another inducement is that the peddler pays his visit with the utmost regularity, and when the coal bin is low he can be depended upon to fill it at any time, even after nightfall, for the wagons sometimes run until late in the night.

Saturday night is the coal peddler's busy time. He never thinks of stopping his jaded horse until the town is asleep, for he knows that it is pay night and that hundreds of families who are unable to fill coal houses will want their week's supply of coal. He knows also that the cash is there, perhaps to pay him for coal bought on credit, if he is a credit man, and, if not, he knows he can sell his supply for cash.

Not a few white men find the business profitable, though the greater number of peddlers are negroes. In the negro settlements may be seen on any cold day from one to half a dozen wagons vieing with each other for the trade of the neighborhood. The negroes, as a rule, depend almost entirely upon the peddlers for their fuel. While the sales are always small, they are numerous, and the dealer knows his customers too well to credit for more than a pittance, hence his business with the negroes is "not to be sneezed at."

"You would be surprised at the amount of coal we sell these peddlers," said a leading coal dealer. "Some of them sell from four to eight express wagon loads a day during cold weather, and they make a fairly good profit. Of course, we allow them a slight discount when they are our regular customers, and when they sell two bushels for a quarter you see there is quite a little profit to be made in the sale of a wagon load.

"There are a few of them among the negroes whom we can safely credit for several loads of coal, but the general rule is cash with us. The negro dealers, as a rule, do not expect credit from us, and their trade is profitable to us."

SERIOUSLY ILL.

MINISTER TAKAHIRA UNDERGOES AN OPERATION IN NEW YORK.

A VICTIM OF APPENDICITIS.

Physician Says His Condition Is Satisfactory and the Outlook Is Favorable.

New York, Oct. 30.—An operation for appendicitis was performed on the Japanese Minister, Kogoro Takahira, in a hotel in this city to-day. The case is said to be a serious one, and attaches of the Japanese legation at Washington have been summoned to the Minister's bedside.

Mr. Takahira arrived here from Washington Friday, and immediately after being assigned to a room at the



MINISTER TAKAHIRA.

hotel complained of illness and asked that a physician be sent for. The physician found the Minister suffering much pain, but remedies were administered which eased his sufferings and allowed him to pass the remainder of the night comfortably. Saturday, however, the Minister could retain no food, and this, with other symptoms, caused the physician to believe that the case was one of appendicitis, and to-day, when it was positively diagnosed as such, an immediate operation was decided upon.

The operation was performed between 3 and 4 o'clock by Dr. William T. Bull, who issued the following bulletin at 7:45 o'clock to-night:

The patient was taken ill Saturday morning with appendicitis. Symptoms of peritonitis rapidly supervened and an operation was decided upon by Drs. Bull, Delafield and Shrady. The operation was done early in the afternoon, since which time his condition has been satisfactory, although he cannot be pronounced out of danger for two or three days. At present the outlook is favorable.

CHILD FALLS AGAINST STOVE AND IS BURNED.

Louise Ludwig, the two-year-old daughter of Andrew B. Ludwig, was seriously burned by falling against a stove at her home at 916 Jackson street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and may not recover from the burns. The child had been playing with a pile of blocks near the stove, which was nearly red hot, when the pile fell near the fender. In stooping to gather them in her arms, she lost her balance and fell against the heated iron, receiving painful burns about the face, hands, neck and shoulders.

BY ROOSEVELT

CABLEGRAM FROM GOV. WRIGHT WAS ORDERED.

ADMINISTRATNON STIRRED UP.

War Department Insists That Insular Government Pay the Cost of $1,000.

New York, Oct. 30.—A Washington telegram to the Eagle says: From this time on until the end of the campaign every statement that is made by Judge Parker bearing on the conduct of the national Government will be closely scrutinized by officials of the Administration in a search for errors. While the Republican National Committee is given credit in some quarters for this new policy, it is stated here that President Roosevelt is responsible for the determination not to let pass unchallenged declarations on the part of Judge Parker which are at variance with the opinions of the Washington authorities. It is said that the President caused the cablegram to be sent to Commissioner Wright calling for a reply to the charges made by Judge Parker concerning the Philippines, and that he also suggested that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor make a public statement setting the Democratic candidate right on the matters of publicity in connection with the daily expenses of the Government.

* * *

War Department Balked.

There are a number of interesting facts in connection with the Wright cablegram from Manila that have not been published. There was some vigorous telephoning between the White House and the War Department as soon as inquiries began to be made at the latter place as to who was to pay the tolls on the message, which read more like a political campaign argument than a Government dispatch. It was reported that Chairman Cortelyou was to pay for the cablegram out of the funds of the National Committee, but this proposition was combatted by the War Department officials. The latter argued that if this were done the cablegram would be robbed of its official character and would lose 50 per cent. of its value. The ground was held that serious charges of maladministration had been made by a responsible person—a candidate for President—and that it was only just to the insular Government that it be given an opportunity to reply.

NEGRO SHOOTS AT SMALL WHITE BOY.

Then Empties His Revolver Into Crowd of Men Who Pursued Him.

Claude Edwards, colored, fired four shots at Willie Laudenberger, a fifteen-year-old boy, and two shots into a crowd of men yesterday afternoon at Seventh and Hill streets, causing much excitement and escaping only after a long race. Willie Laudenberger was fighting with Robert Taffey when the negro came up and told them to stop. The Laudenberger boy resented the intrusion, and when he told the negro that he did, Edwards began to fire.

A crowd of men standing at the corner started to the boy's assistance, and the negro turned and fired his last two shots at them. The men gave chase and pursued Edwards several blocks.

Sergt. Sullivan, who lives near Seventh and Hill streets, assisted in the chase, but the negro made his escape.

GOOD WORK

Done By Lexington and Vicinity Bible Society.

JOHN W. YERKES IMPROVING.

WILLIAM BROWN FALLS FROM POLE AND IS INJURED.

DANIEL BRYAN HONORED.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Lexington and Vicinity Bible Society was held at the Operahouse in this city to-night and was attended by one of the largest crowds ever within the building. The reports of the secretary, treasurer and depository agent were read, and showed the excellent work and the good financial condition of the society. The officers elected for the following year are; president, W. R. Milward; vice president, all ministers of churches associated with the society; secretary, James A. Todd; treasurer, J. Percy Scott; depository, Transylvania Company. Following the election of officers President Burris A. Jenkins, of the Kentucky University, made the annual address on "The Bible in the University."

* * *

Water For Dry Cities.

This city is at the present time supplying her sister cities within a radius of 100 mile with water, and Danville, Somerset, Burgin, Nicholasville and other points along the Queen and Crescent road are supplied daily. The water supply of Lexington is probably the finest of any city of its size in the United States, and this city has never suffered any inconvenience on account of drouth, and now with many added facilities within the past few months, all the surrounding towns are furnished an abundant supply while the present drouth is at its height.

* * *

Yerkes At Hospital.

Hon. John W. Yerkes, United States Internal Revenue Commissioner is now a patient at the Good Samaritan Hospital in this city suffering from a severe throat affection, and he was removed to the institution in order that he could receive the best of treatment. Mr. Yerkes was forced to cancel his speaking engagements in this State owing to the seriousness of the trouble, and it was believed by his attending physician, Dr. W. B. McClure, that he would have to undergo an operation. It is now believed, however, that with perfect quiet and rest for a few weeks he will be able to leave the hospital without an operation.

* * *

Lineman Severely Hurt.

William Brown, of Georgetown, an employe of the Bluegrass Traction Company, while repairing the wires near the Elmendorf switch on the Paris road this afternoon, fell from the pole to the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet, and sustained severe injuries to his back and hips. He had gone about half way up the pole and thinking that he was strapped to the pole, as is usual in such cases, he let loose with his hands to take hold of the wire, and in doing so lost all hold on the pole and fell backwards to the ground. He was brought to this city on a special car and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

* * *

News In Brief.

Daniel J. Bryan, of the Kentucky State College has been appointed demonstrator of Government exhibits of shop work and drawings in the Educational building at the St. Louis World's Fair, and will leave Monday to assume his new duties.

* * *

John W. Newton, a former Lexington boy, son of George B. Newton, who is now located near Montanzas, Cuba, has written to his family here that he is engaged in shipping honey to foreign ports and that he is coining money from the venture. Cuba being a land of perpetual flowers, bees make great crops of honey.

* * *

Samuel Scroggins, an employe of the Chesapeake and Ohio machine shops in this city, suffered a serious accident Saturday afternoon, which caused the loss of a finger from his left hand. His hand was caught in a vice, and before the machine could be stopped it was badly lacerated and had to be amputated.

* * *

The first three days of the coming week have been designated as special registration days, and County Clerk Baker has announced that he will open booths in the lower floor of the courthouse, where the registration will be carried on.

* * *

Clarke Tandy, the Kentucky representative of the Cecil Rhodes scholarship, who is now attending college at Oxford, England, as a result of his winning the contest in this State, has written to his family here of the success he is having at the noted institution.

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINING K. T. DRILL TEAM.

Meeting of Committee Will Be Held Wednesday To Settle Date For Reception.

Final plans for the entertainment of the Louisville Commandery, Knights Templar, drill team which won the first prize at San Francisco, will be made at a meeting of the entertainment committee which will be held Wednesday afternoon at Thomas Timberlake's office. The time for the reception, which will be one of the features of the entertainment, will be set definitely and the various committees which have been working on different features will make their report. The entertainment will be given by the Louisville Commandery, but the other commandery and all the Knights Templar in the city will join in it.

MRS. ANNA MILES DIES AT NEW HOPE.

Wife of Prominent Distiller and Niece of Jefferson Davis.

Mrs. Anna Bradford Miles, a niece of Jefferson Davis, died Saturday at her home at New Hope, Ky., after a short illness of pneumonia, having become sick just one week ago. She was the wife of E. L. Miles, a prominent distiller of New Hope, and was known for her beautiful character. She was a graduate of Nazareth Academy. She had no children, but is survived by two sisters—Mrs. Lucy Mitchell, of Vicksburg, Miss., and Mrs. Maunsel White, of New Orleans, La.

The funeral services will be held today in St. Vincent's church at New Hope.



Can't You Sleep?

Do you know that sleeplessness is caused by exhaustion of the nerve forces; exhaustion which if continued may end in nervous collapses. Don't resort to opiates and dangerous drugs to secure rest; try

Fehr's Malt Tonic

A simple combination of health and nerve building foods that enter the system through the blood and feed the nerve centers with the food they need. It soothes like a mother's voice at the cradle side. Upon awakening you will have a clear mind and a rested body.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
FEHR'S MALT TONIC DEPT., Louisville, Ky.

JUST GENUINE JELLICO COAL!
3 Yards { 10th and Broadway, 7th and Park Ave., Baxter Ave. and Green,
Jellico-Laurel Coal Agency
Direct from our mines to you
25 BUS. JENUINE JELLICO LUMP $3.00.
Both phones 289. R. A. WATSON, Mgr.

TINSLEY ENGRAVING CO. LOUISVILLE COUR.-JOUR. BLDG.
HIGH CLASS CATALOGUE ENGRAVINGS

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

JOHN MILLER, FARMER, FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN ROAD.

Dies Twenty-four Hours After He Is Found By a Neighbor.

John Miller, a farmer living at Malott, Ky., died at Fern Creek at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from injuries received Saturday afternoon when he was run over by a wagon loaded with flour, which he was driving from a mill. Mr. Miller was unconscious from the time he was found in the road until his death occurred just twenty-four hours later.

A short distance from Fern Creek Mr. Miller was forced to drive down a long hill, and in order that he might make the trip in safety, he "chocked" the rear wheels of the wagon with a log chain. When the bottom of the hill was reached he climbed down to disengage the chain. Just as the fastenings were loosened his team started, crushing their owner beneath the heavy load. He was found half an hour later by Edward King, who was on his way to Fern Creek. Mr. King lifted the unconscious man into his carriage and took him to the home of a friend at his destination.

When a physician arrived it was found that Miller was crushed about the chest and ankles, one rib having passed through his lung. The dead man was fifty-two years of age, and is survived by a widow and six children. He was born and reared at Malott, and his wife was Miss Effie Stout. The funeral services will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from Cedar Spring church. The burial will be in Chenoweth Run cemetery at Malott.

H. E. IRION AGAIN FALLS FROM GRACE.

Son of Member of English Royal Board of Engineers Found Drunk.

Clothed in rags, and unconscious, H. E. Irion was picked up at Seventh and Grayson streets last night by Patrolmen Meehan and LaPaille, a "plain drunk" charge was slated against him.

Irion, who is the son of a member of the English Royal Board of Civil Engineers, is a talented musician and a widely-traveled man. He came to America a few years ago and has played in churches in several of the larger cities. He went to Cincinnati about a year ago, and after some months there was taken sick and went to a hospital for treatment. While in the hospital he contracted the morphine habit, which has worked his ruin.

About six months ago he went to the Lakeland Asylum and was given employment by Dr. J. G. Furnish, who was at that time superintendent. He gave up the drug for a time, but when he came to Louisville about two weeks ago to look for some work of a musical nature, he broke over, and though he stayed for a few days at the Holcombe Mission, and was thought to be doing well, he disappeared Friday and was not seen again until last night.

When last seen at the Holcombe Mission, Irion was well dressed and had some money.

WHEELER FOUND AT CITY HOSPITAL.

Under Indictment, He Registers As "H. Wheeling" and Undergoes Operation On His Eye.

Registered under the name of "H. Wheeling," H. M. Wheeler, indicted last Friday on the charge of passing worthless checks on five firms of stock brokers in the Bourbon Stockyards, is at the City Hospital, where he went soon after he disappeared last Wednesday night. Wheeler was operated on last Thursday, and his left eye, which was injured some months ago, was removed. The warrant for his arrest has not yet been served.

The first information of Wheeler's whereabouts was received yesterday when he sent a message to his brother, James E Wheeler, who lives at 1037 East Market street, requesting that his wife be asked to send him extra clothing. Mr. Wheeler called at the hospital immediately, but was unable to see his brother on account of the visiting hours fixed in the hospital, and the fact that he had to leave the city last night. The message sent to James E. Wheeler was telephoned by Wheeler himself, who has not yet been informed that he has been indicted.

Wheeler's injury to his eye occurred three months ago. While attempting to sew a button on his coat, he struck his eye with a needle. This wound was very painful and gradually became worse, and the opposite eye became affected. For this reason he was forced to undergo the operation at the City Hospital.

The police have been informed of the fact that Wheeler is in the hospital, and the warrant from Circuit Court for his arrest will be executed this morning.

FATALLY WOUNDED, BUT LEAVES HOSPITAL.

Wounded in nine places, two of which penetrated vital organs, Kate Jones, a negro woman, refused to remain at the City Hospital yesterday morning, and has disappeared. The Jones woman was wounded in a fight with Ed Hobart early yesterday morning, and the physicians at the hospital state that it is impossible for her to survive the wounds. Hobart has not been located by the police.

World's Fair Attendance.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—The attendance at the World's Fair for the week ending Saturday, October 29, was 749,368. The total attendance to date is 15,933,295.

FIRST READ THE LARGE LETTERS ON LEFT SIDE OF COLUMN

FURNITURE

UNTIL YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH OUR BUSINESS.

REMEMBERING THAT IN EVERY CITY THERE IS ONE DEALER IN EACH LINE THAT LEADS ALL COMPETITION, BECAUSE HE CARRIES

NOTHING BUT THAT HE CAN GUARANTEE ABSOLUTELY, AND

IN THIS WAY HAS SECURED THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE.

THEN LOOK AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS TO SEE THE NAME OF THAT

UNUSUALLY POPULAR HOUSE THAT ENJOYS THIS DISTINCTION HERE, AND WHO INTENDS TO

RETAIN THE MUCH APPRECIATED CONFIDENCE SHOWN BY THE MANY CAREFUL BUYERS WHO ARE

ENTERED ON OUR SALES BOOK DAY AFTER DAY, AND YEAR AFTER YEAR.

Schupp & Schmidt Mfg. Co.
SS 421-423 W. MARKET ST. SS
BOTH PHONES 436

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

FATAL

Rear End Collision On the Missouri Pacific.

THREE PERSONS ARE KILLED.

TWENTY-THREE INJURED, SEVERAL OF WHOM SERIOUSLY.

WRECK AT MURFREESBORO.

Kansas City, Oct. 31.—Three persons were killed and twenty-three injured in a rear-end collision of sections 2 and 1 of train No. 3, Missouri Pacific World's Fair special, at Tipton, Mo., early to-day.

Train No. 3, on account of the heavy World's Fair travel, was made up in two sections, the first leaving St. Louis for Kansas City last night at 10:10 o'clock. The second section left a few minutes later, and when it reached Tipton section No. 1 was taking on passengers. According to Engineer Ramsey, of section No. 2, a headlight in the yards blinded him, and he was unable to see section No. 1. He also says that his orders were "clear ahead."

The second section was running about thirty miles an hour when the collision occurred. The end sleeper of section No. 1 was entirely demolished, and the second sleeper was overturned. The dead are:

MRS. BRIGHT WALKER, Lewisburg, Pa.

MRS. MARGARET BURKE, Kansas City.

J. W. BAGBY, Kansas City.

Among those seriously injured are W. J. Black, general passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, collarbone broken, wrenched back and bruised; Mrs. W. J. Black, Topeka; J. S. Calfée, St. Louis; W. H. Morrison, Sedan, Kas.; L. B. Stoner, New York; L. B. Twined, New York, and A. A. Seligman.

Those of the passengers whose injuries were slight continued their journey, while the more seriously hurt were taken to the company's hospital in St. Louis. W. J. Black and wife, of Topeka, were taken to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Hospital, in Sedalia.

The engine of the second section struck the Pullman car "Topaz" squarely, splitting it for two-thirds of its length, and all of the fourteen passengers in the car were either killed or injured. There were twenty-two passengers in the next car ahead, and although all were badly shaken up by the collision and received a few scratches, only a few were injured seriously.

The blame, according to Superintendent W. J. McKee, who went at once to the scene of the wreck, rests with the engineer and conductor of the second section. They were running twenty-five miles an hour when the superintendent said they should have had their train under control.

ENGINE LEFT THE TRACK

And Ran Into Freight Cars On Siding—Two Men Injured.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30.—At Murfreesboro, Tenn., thirty miles south of here, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis passenger train No. 2, northbound, was wrecked at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon. Engineer James Grinee was badly scalded and bruised, and Assistant Express Messenger Frye received painful bruises. No passengers were injured. An open switch caused the engine to leave the main track, colliding with freight cars on a siding. The engine was overturned and rolled into Lyttle creek. The smoker and one day coach were derailed, and traffic was delayed for several hours.

PURCHASE OF THE ONTARIO AND WESTERN

Decided Upon By Directors of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 30.—It is definitely announced to the Associated Press that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, at a meeting of its directors last Wednesday, all but two being present, voted with substantial unanimity to accept an option offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., on a majority of the Ontario and Western stock. The price paid is $45 a share, and all the arrangements for the temporary financing, extending over some months, have been made. The question of a lease of the Ontario and Western came up, but it was found that this plan required the assent of the New York Central, and it was dropped. It is probable, however, that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will make provision for the minority holders of the Ontario and Western company on a basis representing about $40 per share of stock.

By the new purchase the New Haven company acquires about 500 miles of road, of which some 150 miles west of Cornwall, N. Y., is in process of double tracking.

PLAN TO FURNISH FREE NEWS CABLES.

Corporation Formed To Advertise Alaska By Giving Service To Responsible Newspapers.

For the purpose of advertising Alaska and her resources, the North American Telegraph and Cable Company, a corporation backed largely by Seattle capital, has hit upon a scheme that is expected to do much toward bringing the attention of Eastern people to the great Northwest territory, and which will also be instrumental in bringing to the front among a couple of million of readers this city and its varied resources, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It is the intention of the corporation at an early date to inaugurate a free system of news service from Alaskan points which is expected to do much to arouse popular interest in Northern news.

For sixty days the service will continue. The operators on the Alaska end of the great cable have been trained to their work, and as a result every press dispatch that comes over the submarine wire will be carefully edited on the other end and will reach this city in a "printable" condition.

It is considered by the officials of the North American Telegraph and Cable Company that the new scheme will do more to bring the attention of the newspaper reading public to Alaskan enterprise than anything else that could be done. For the entire sixty days, among newspapers of the highest standing all over the country, the news of Alaska will be telegraphed free. It is considered that among the papers selected fully 2,000,000 readers will daily for two months see and read the news of the North, as flashed over the Government cable. Every article will bear this date line: "Alaska Government cable, via Seattle." This will be the only point insisted upon by the promoters of the enterprise. They are resolved that if the papers of the inland cities secure the full Alaska news without cost, they must give credit to Seattle as being the intermediary through which the news came.

It is estimated by the telegraph and cable company that it will cost $3,000 a month to furnish the various papers with the telegraphic news of Alaska. Continuing this service for two months, it is figured that the average reader will become sufficiently interested in the great Northwestern territory to demand a continuance of the service.

STRICKEN IN CHURCH.

Dr. Edwin Post Critically Ill From Paralysis.

Green Castle, Ind., Oct. 30.—While attending services at the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal church to-day, Dr. Edwin Post, who is at the head of the Latin department in Depauw University, suffered an attack of apoplexy and fell to the floor unconscious. Much confusion resulted. Physicians were hastily summoned. Dr. Post was later carried to his residence, where he lies in a critical condition.

MISS KELLER ON PIKE

BLIND AND DUMB GIRL HAS A BUSY EVENING.

HAS FUN RIDING A CAMEL.

Scenic Railway Also a Source of Delight To the Famous Young Woman.

Miss Helen Keller, the wonderful blind girl, did the Pike at the World's Fair last night, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and, from the way in which she laughed and talked as she went through the different shows, enjoyed the experience as much as a person in full possession of all mental faculties. She did everything from riding a camel to seeing the creation of the world, and came out at the end of the evening as eager as when she started.

Miss Keller was not recognized by the persons on the Pike except when she stopped in the different shows to admire something. At such times she was quickly surrounded by crowds of sightseers, from whom expressions of sympathy and admiration flowed freely. No one attempted to follow her. The party started out at the Tyrolean Alps, where Miss Keller had supper. President Francis was to have made one of the party, but did not put in an appearance. Those who were with Miss Keller were: Miss Sullivan, Misses Laura and Mary Perry, Louis Perry, J. A. Macy, of Boston, and A. E. Pope, who has charge of the blind school in the Palace of Education. They were seated in the west balcony in the main banqueting hall at the Alps, and were two hours at supper. At 8 o'clock they left the hall and walked through the grounds. The dependence Miss Keller has upon Miss Sullivan was shown when one of the gentlemen of the party playfully started with Miss Keller to run away from the other members. When they had gone about thirty feet she thought it was far enough, and asked to be taken back. When she got on the Pike, however, two of the gentlemen took a station on either side of her and guided her through the crowds.

After leaving the Alps the party went through Mysterious Asia. Miss Keller said she wanted to ride a camel, and, after some remonstrance on the part of Miss Sullivan, she was placed on one of the animals with a gentleman seated behind. She laughed heartily at the peculiar movement of the big beast as he walked along, and seemed to enjoy this part of the programme immensely.

The next show taken in was Fair Japan, where the diminutive trees and a Japanese baby underwent her caressing touch. She asked many questions about the objects she touched. At one place the party took boats that run on the canal and spent some time at this.

Around the scenic railway was the most thrilling trip of the evening, but the blind girl was not frightened even with this experience. She seemed to have perfect confidence that whatever she was to do was all right. A few other shows were visited, and the party did not leave The Pike until after 11 o'clock. Miss Keller said that she had enjoyed every minute of the evening, although she could not see nor hear anything of the biggest, noisiest crowd she has yet been in.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The most accurate clock in the world is in the basement of the Berlin Observatory, and has been running since 1865, when it was set up by Prof. Foerster. It has often run for three months at a time with a daily deviation of not more than fifteen-thousandths of a second. But it is not accurate enough to suit astronomers, and the clock is soon to be put in an airtight underground room.

* * *

The two-headed eagle, which is the emblem of Russia, has an ancient origin in symbolism, if not in natural history. It is traceable to primitive Babylonia, and is found on Hittite monuments of Cappadocia; it was adopted by Turkoman Princes, and also brought to Europe by crusaders in the fourteenth century. Apparently the German Emperors got it from crusaders and passed it on to Russia and Austria.

* * *

It takes three and one-third times as long to write the Roman numerals from 1 to 100 as the Arabic, and the chance of error is twenty-one times as great. It takes three times as long to read the Roman numerals from 1 to 100 as the Arabic, and the chance for error in this is eight times as great. Yet there is a great advantage in the Roman numerals, for nearly all the civilized world knows them.

* * *

Scotland claims to have the oldest living twins in the world. It had been reported that the brothers Benham, of Bridgeport, Conn., who are eighty-seven years old, were entitled to that distinction. Scotland's aged pair are Thomas A. and George Hill Melville, of Fife. They are in their ninety-fifth year. George is the frailer of the two and has been totally blind for the last eleven years. A year or two ago, too, he was unfortunate enough to break his leg and he is permanently confined to his bed.

* * *

The excise question was a live issue in Babylon in the days of the Hamurabi, 2250 B. C. There were severe laws in Hamurabi's code against the barmaid (for women kept the saloons in those days) who adulterated her wines. Wood alcohol is not mentioned, but probably that trick was known in old Babylon. Special police officers were detailed for the enforcement of the excise laws in the city of Babylon, but then, as well as now, the officers charged with the duty were, if we are to believe the code in question, either negligent in the performance of their duties or too willing to accept bribes from the barmaids in the shape of drinks or even money. All in all, Hamurabi had his troubles keeping Babylon from being a "wide-open" town, and it seems the accumulated wisdom of 4,000 years has not made the problem any simpler.

GIVES UP.

Tobacco Growers Have Not Done Their Part,

SAYS PRESIDENT HAWKINS.

DISRUPTION OF BURLEY TOBACCO GROWERS' COMPANY

NOW ONLY MATTER OF TIME.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—In a signed address to the tobacco growers, President W. B. Hawkins, of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Company, states that the capitalists who were to finance the scheme demand that a showing be made November 5. President intimates that so far the movement has not met with the success desired, and that he is about ready to give up the fight to unite the farmers against the trust. His card follows:

The death knell of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Company is ringing. Our capitalists demand a showing by the 5th of November. I with my associates have fought a good and untiring fight. We begged and we entreated the growers to avail themselves of the opportunity to get better prices; we have told you what it takes to succeed.

We have been shunned like we were lepers. We advertised for speakings, and were met by small audiences; still we labored. Many were kind and lent us a helping hand, but the army of tobacco growers have decided they will tamely submit. The trust agents know we have not got enough and have changed their song, "Fifty million pounds more raised this year than last, and we have enough to do us a year." They will let you down easy to about seven cents, and I for one will not be sorry.

I have one more appointment to speak to fill and this is my last, and am sorry to fill that appointment, for you have deemed our movement a failure. You can sign the contract now or not, as you please. It may be time, but it must be quick. I will never again ask any man to sign it, and with my fellow-workers have the satisfaction of kowning we all fall together.

A round-up of the signed contracts will be had November 5, and if not enough are signed we will publish to the world, "The fire is out." W. B. HAWKINS.

ARMY LOSES HALF MILLION IN FOOD.

Large Amount of Perishable Provisions Lost In a Year, Says Commissary General.

Losses aggregating more than $500,000 in perishable provisions are reported in the annual report of Gen. J. F. Weston, Commissary General of the army, says a Washington telegram to the New York Herald. Compared with the total expense of feeding the army, which was $8,281,750, this is small, but Gen. Weston thinks it could be much smaller. He urges legislation permitting posts to sell at public auction subsistence stores in good condition which may accumulate in excess at any depot or point of supply and which cannot advantageously or economically be transported to other points for issue or sale to troops.

The total expenditures leave an unexpended balance of $1,285,277. Losses during the year were [illegible]18,650 in the Philippines, $7,467 on transports and $129,853 in the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and elsewhere. From the total amount of losses is to be deducted $85,980, the proceeds of sales at auctions of damaged and deteriorated stores, etc.

The losses have been large and unavoidable in the case of fresh vegetables, and in a great measure in the cases of bacon and fresh beef and other perishable stores. Losses are due principally to long and difficult water and inland transportation and to trying climatic conditions, and not to any lack of care and effort to protect and preserve stores.

Rapid abandonment of posts also resulted in large losses, especially in the Philippines.

Gen. Weston urgently recommends legislation to give authority to all officers intrusted with the disbursement of subsistence funds to hold restricted amounts of such funds in their personal possession.

Gen. Weston also renews the recommendation, that has been in eighteen annual reports by commissary generals since 1877, for the inlistment of bakers in the army. If such enlistment is not authorized he advocates an increase in the pay of men hired to perform that service.

According to the report, the transfer of troops to the Philippines to and from the United States, shifting of troops, rapid abandonment of posts, difficulties of transportation, trying climatic conditions and other matters help to make the feeding of the army in the Philippines a difficult problem. "But," the General adds, "it has been successfully solved, and subsistence affairs in the archipelago now run with system and economy."

One local beef contract in the Philippines is reported in which the Government saves $140,000 a year. Other expenses have been reduced to a minimum, and credit for these results is given to Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Chief Commissary of the Philippine division.

CREW OF GERMAN BARK GAZE UPON MOCK SUNS.

They Witness Unusual Phenomenon Through Cumulo-Nimbus Just Before Rounding Horn.

The crew of the German bark Lisbeta, just arrived in the harbor of Leith, Scotland, after a quick passage of 116 days from Puget Sound, were treated to a novel sight on July 19, in latitude 57 degrees south, longitude 76 degrees west, just prior to rounding Cape Horn, says a Washington telegram to the New York Herald. As the time for taking the noon latitude sights approached the sky became overcast with cumulo-nimbus clouds, and, to the amazement of the officers, two suns suddenly appeared from behind the clouds, one being situated twenty-two degrees to the eastward of the other.

So nearly were the two orbs equal in brilliancy that it was impossible to distinguish which was the real and which the false, and when the observations for latitude came to be computed it was found that both of the observers had been misled, and had measured the altitude of the reflected image instead of that of the true sun.

This phenomenon of mock suns, observed off Cape Horn, a region of low temperatures, is novel in one respect, that the cloud through which the two suns were formed by refraction was a cumulo-nimbus. In high latitudes such mock suns are frequently witnessed as the result of refraction of the sun's rays through masses of ice crystals forming the congealed clouds known as cirro-stratus.

The phenomenon is only possible when the solar rays pass through congealed clouds, and as the bulk of cumulo-nimbus clouds is in most instances at a temperature above the freezing point they rarely produce mock suns. But since the summit of the cumulo-nimbus at times towers up into cold strata of the atmosphere, which are at a temperature below the freezing point, the summit of the cloud is congealed, and in such cases its ice crystals serve to produce mock suns as well as those of the cirro-stratus cloud.

COTTON PICKERS DRAIN TREASURY OF DOLLARS.

Demand For Hard Money In South Takes Nearly $9,000,000 In Silver Coins.

The Treasury Department is feeling the drain upon hard money caused by the demand for negro cotton pickers of the South for silver, says a Washington telegram to the St. Louis Republic. Discussing this subject Assistant Secretary C. H. Keep said:

"The fluctuation in the several varieties of money in the subtreasuries of the United States, produced by widely different causes, is one of the interesting aspects of our national financial system.

"Now it is easy to trace the influence of the cotton-picking season in the South in the remarkable decrease in the amount of standard silver dollars the Government has on hand.

"On the first of July, just before the cotton-picking seasoon began, the standard silver dollars in the treasury and subtreasuries of the country amounted to $18,503,500; to-day the statement of the condition of the treasury shows that this amount has fallen to $9,983,052.

"It is easy to show where the silver dollars have gone. The negroes who picked the cotton of the South demand hard money in return for their labor, and silver dollars are the accustomed medium; they will not have anything else and the farmers see to it that they are supplied with what they ask. When the cotton bolls begin to make the fields white the banks of the South begin to ask for silver, and the treasury and subtreasuries to supply it. It is not long before the treasury statements show the effects of this demand.

"The call this year has been particularly insistent. Labor is scarce in the South, and cotton pickers are in very strong demand. They get from 55 to 65 cents a hundred pounds for picking the staple, and it requires a good many silver dollars to pay them for their efforts. This is why the treasury statement shows a falling off of 50 per cent."

DEATH FALL OF THE SWISS ALPS.

Three Hundred Lives Were Lost This Year On the Mountains.

It is estimated that Alpine climbing has this year been responsible for the loss of 300 lives, says the Geneva correspondent of the London Express.

This terrible death roll, which increases from year to year, is being much discussed in the various Alpine clubs, and the necessity for legal action is being urged. How to bring it about is the question, and at present there appears to be no answer.

Sir Martin Conway, one of the greatest authorities on modern mountaineering, has given it as his opinion that regulations for climbers would be useless, as they could never be thoroughly enforced.

The difficulties would be enormous. Many mountains, such as, for example, Mont Blanc, are in more than one country, and an international agreement would have to be made, and, in short, in Sir Martin's own words, "One cannot police mountains."

It is admitted that the increase of accidents is due almost entirely to inexperienced climbers attempting difficult ascents without guides. During the past four months almost every fatal mountain accident has been due to the lack of guides.

The following is the Swiss Alpine Club's record of deaths in the Swiss Alps for the past six years:

1898	37	1901	63
1899	47	1902	119
1900	48	1903	148

This season it is to be feared that over 150 lives have been sacrificed on the Austrian and French Alps, making the total loss 300.

The season this year has come to an end earlier than was expected, as the weather is not favorable.

Avalanches are much more numerous than usual, and are sweeping over slopes where they are not common at this season, while the superabundant snow makes it difficult to locate and avoid points of danger on the cornices and hidden crevasses on the glaciers.

CLAIMS EGYPTIANS EXCEL AMERICANS IN FARMING.

Abdel Hamid Abaza Says His Countrymen Get From Soil All It Will Produce.

Abdel Hamid Abaza, Egyptian representative to the World's Fair, is in the city, says a Washington telegram to the St. Louis Republic. Comparing conditions in the United States with those in his country, he said:

"While you clever Yankees occupy the leading position in almost every branch of human progress, I am inclined to think that you are not the peers of the Egyptians in that most important of all occupations—agriculture.

"The reason we excel you in this is that we have been at it much longer; for 7,000 years tilling the soil has been the chief business of the people of Egypt, but over here farming is still in its infancy.

"Our dense population forces us to compel the soil to produce to its limit, while you sow the seed in many places and let the land produce whatever it will. The Egyptian farmer will get four crops in a year from the same land, as against one in the United States. In the same field in our country you will see planting and harvesting going on simultaneously."

The Egyptian Commissioner before going back home will make a study of cotton diseases, particularly the boll weevil, which he says has gotten to his country through the importation of cotton from Texas.

Egypt is a large producer of cotton and his Government appreciates the necessity of taking quick steps to eradicate the pest before it secures a firm hold.

Charged With Malicious Cutting.

William Thomas, of Bowling Green, was arrested last night at Fourth and L streets on the charge of maliciously cutting John Turner. John Harrington was arrested on the charge of being an accessory to the cutting. Thomas alleges that Turner followed him from a saloon and threw rocks at him until he was forced to defend himself with a knife. Harrington was with Thomas. Turner received two gashes in the face. The arrests were made by Patrolmen Borders and Manley.

Tore Arm On Nail.

In attempting to remove a quantity of flour from a barrel at his home at Baxter avenue and the city limits, Geo. A. Mann, a baker, was seriously injured by catching his arm on a nail in the edge of the barrel. The nail was driven into Mr. Mann's right elbow joint and broken off, and the attending physicians had much trouble in removing it. It is feared that blood poison will set in.

Lucky Oyster Eater.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—While eating oysters in a restaurant, Hamilton Willis took a pearl from his mouth that brought him $25.

A JAP HERO.

Story of the Last Fight of Maj. Tachibana.

HIS DEATH ON THE FIELD.

CHARGE OF HIS MEN ON RUSSIANS AT LIAO YANG.

DEVOTION OF A CORPORAL.

The Hills Like the Outspread Fingers of a Hand is what the Chinese call the range which interrupts the plains, like an immense irregular breakwater, five miles in front of Liao Yang, says a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Liao Yang. The hero of the taking of those hills is Maj. Tachibana, once chamberlain to the Crown Prince. We met him on outpost duty south of Anshan. He was genial beyond most Japanese officers; we spoke of it afterwards. He nearly emptied his field boxes treating a score of us to beer. It was he who handed about the old-fashioned Yankee candies, those "conversation lozenges" of our childhood, on which in pink there were printed such phrases as "May I sit on the fence and see you go by?" and "I can never live without you," and "Do you love me as I love you?" To receive these nearly forgotten sweets in the middle of Manchuria was somehow more impressive than for a soldier near the isolated battle line to give us, on a parching day, almost the last bottle of beer that he had.

We remembered him, and spoke of him, thinking of the lozenges, and of what pretty primary romances they recalled.

One day, as we were going over the Shusanpo battlefield, seeing our first Japanese and Russian dead, Lieut. Sataki said: "Oh, you recollect the officer who entertained you at Anshan outpost? He died in the charge this morning; he was over there on that hill."

We had often asked for something about him; he seemed like a friend, and not many do in the Far East. Not till to-day did we learn the circumstances of his death. They were gallant and soldierly. They have made him the hero of the fight of the Hills Like Outspread Fingers.

He was there commanding the First battalion of the Thirty-fourth regiment of the Fourth division—the battalion, the regiment, and the division which did the most valiant service of those forty-eight hours. They had no beer and no candy then; they had some hard crackers and a pint of rice each during two days and two nights.

* * *

A Japanese Hero's Last Fight.

This report of his conduct comes from Corporal Seiichi Uchida, who attended his wounds.

On August 30 the center of the Russian forces was on the hill to the right of the Pass. It was the best defended place; no progress could be made against it. There was no cover for an approach, as the tall millet had been purposely cut away by the Russians. That night some Japanese crawled on their bellies till they came close to the hill's base. They stayed there in the morning, 200 yards from Russian trenches, in holes they dug with their finger nails and sword-bayonets behind conical Chinese graves. They saw the gray balloon rise high above the hills, and felt it was perceiving everything. I don't know how many died there. Next day I saw very many sword-bayonets, caps, belts, cartridge cases, torn coats, rifles, bits of white absorbent cotton partly crimsoned, places on the ground still damp with a reddish fluid.

Some survived to return and tell what sort of obstacles had to be overcome. Wire criss-crossed between posts and set below the surface; and under the wired areas, round smooth-sided holes ten feet deep, from the center of each of which rose a pointed wooden stake to impale those who tumble in.

There were spaces not so entangled, very narrow. If men tried to approach that way they would be massed in small passages, the range of which the Russians had, and on which they kept steady watch.

The Thirty-fourth moved up. Maj. Tachibana's battalion was in the first line. It made some of the obstructions ineffective. It rushed at the enemy's intrenchments like angry waves. The intrenchments part way up the slope, at length, were carried; the Russians climbed back to the earthworks on the crest. These also were attempted, the Major in front of his men. Many fell. Bullets came not only from rifles on the crest, but from the air where shrapnel were sending down douches of lead balls. Presently there were hills of men to be trampled over. The untouched soldiers, eyes fixed high ahead, thinking rapidly and singly of storming to the top, charged on. Sword-bayonets were fixed to rifles, and gleamed in the sun.

* * *

Too Close For Guns.

The first battalion reached the top. Its bayonets "collided with those of the enemy." The Major cut down three Russians with his own Samurai blade. Cold steel was used freely and fiercely. It won the trenches for the Japanese.

They now had the most useful hill, strategically, in the chain of defense. The Russians could not hold on. Flags of the Rising Sun were planted on top. Then Russian batteries opened, while the Japanese were shouting "Banzia!"

There was no shelter from these. "Balls fell like hails."

It is a crucial moment when infantry arrive at what they have charged upon. From mounting a height they are out of breath, they are hot, wild, they are dizzy with fast coursing blood. Before they had gathered themselves together "a paramount (overwhelming) force of Russian infantry" drove against the Japanese. It dislodged them, and sent them out of the trenches with their Rising Sun flags down the slope. There "hills of dead men" were piled up.

The Major, fighting on the edge of the trench till the last, had received five wounds. A bullet had hit his sword hilt-guard and glanced into his right arm; there were one or two in his thighs; there was one in his abdomen. A bit of shell struck him in the lower part of the body and he fell.

* * *

A Corporal's Devotion.

Seeing him fall, Corporal Uchida lifted him, carried him swiftly down to a ditch, and nursed him. The Major asked how his men were doing. He kept the Corporal observing and describing the fight. Finally, "as our soldiers are becoming fewer," the Corporal had to leave to take his own part. The conflict slackened, he led the Major out of the ditch and farther away. They became a target. Fragments of a shell struck both; the Major in the breast, his comrade in the breast and in the left hand.

They fainted together.

When the Corporal recovered, he saw that the hill had been taken from the Japanese. On all fours, through millet stubble, he proceeded to convey the Major to safety. One of the "concave" places which the reconnoiterers had dug with their sword-bayonets and finger nails before was found. There the Corporal crouched between his Commander and the dangerous direction, looking for a chance to escape.

The Major knew he was dying. He had been chamberlain to the crown prince of Japan, and August 31, he recalled, was the prince's birthday. "He repeatedly spoke of the honor he had in dying on such a day."

About sunset he fell asleep. He did not wake again; and the Corporal waited by the body that was bleeding at seven wounds till after nightfall. Then some Japanese soldiers came near, preparing for the charges which that night were destined to be successful, and the dead Major was borne to division headquarters.

* * *

Died a Japanese Death.

He had been one of the very few between whom and the Americans that secret and insurmountable barrier, which incomprehensible nature sets up between two races, had been made to disappear by a kind act.

I must indicate that which in his death, and in the spirit of the faithful Corporal, was typically Japanese.

"You see," remarked the officer who brought us the report of the Corporal, "the Major died without mentioning wife or children, father or mother."

"Yes," we answered.

"He spoke only of his service with the Emperor's family, and the pleasure he had in dying on the birthday of the Crown Prince."

As for the Corporal, his own letter accompanying the report will exhibit his self-conscious element in his devotion:

"I had made up my mind to have honorable death in battle. I fought very well that day [August 31], and two shots hit me. One passed through my overcoat and the other passed through my knapsack. Alas! My resolution to die could not be carried out. On the night of August 30 we—the Major and I—had been in the ditch till peep of day partaking army biscuit.

"Next day, before I had a chance to have the honorable heroic death on the field, our commander was hurt, and it was my fate to take care of him. He has died just as he determined to die; but I have had the disgrace to remain a survivor. Now I feel like a fish on land. The favor to present the late Major's respects to the heir Prince has been given through your [a staff officer's] recommendation.

"The exploits of the Major will be published to the world also. This is my only consolation, when I am so much disheartened."

Said the staff officer who brought us these accounts: "When I called on the First battalion yesterday Corporal Uchida, though wounded in the breast and left hand, was still managing the affairs of the battalion. All other officers had been killed or seriously wounded."

HE MARRIED IN 1884; HASN'T SLEPT SINCE.

Not a Wink In Twenty Years, Says Man Who Digs Ditches For a Living.

Passaic has a rival of Trenton's sleepless wonder, according to the New York World. He is Jacob Casteline, sixty-seven years old, who says he has not slept in twenty years. Casteline's family, neighbors and physicians testify to the truth of his statement. He has consulted physicians in Passaic, Paterson and elsewhere, but none has been able to make him sleep.

Casteline was born in Holland, but came to Passaic with his parents when a small boy. He was a strong lad and for years worked on a farm. When he was a young man, he says, he was able to go several days without sleep. He tells of being employed about barges on the Hackensack river, and says he worked day and night all summer with but a few hours' sleep each day.

"About that time," he continued, "my wife was taken ill, and my expenses were so heavy I could not make a living for my family and pay the doctors' bills. I often lay awake a good part of the night thinking about it, and wondering if I should ever be able to pay my debts. Finally I could not sleep at all. I was then forty-seven years old.

"I am sixty-seven now, and I have never slept a wink since. I go to bed at night and lie awake thinking. I get up in the morning with a headache and feel tired and sick. I dress and get out into the air as soon as I can, and after I have walked around awhile I feel refreshed and am ready for breakfast. My appetite is good, and I work every day."

Casteline is employed as a laborer by the Acquackanonk Water Company. He was found yesterday working with pick and shovel in a ditch, and is well and strong for a man of his age.

MONGOOSE SAVED MAN'S LIFE.

Remarkable Story From India of Little Animal's Fight With a Cobra.

[Pearson's Weeekly.]

One sultry afternoon a gentleman who was staying in India was lying in a hammock swung on the veranda of his bungalow. He was whiling away the time eating fruit and biscuits, when all at once he saw a little sharp-nosed, bright-eyed creature all covered with smooth fur and looking something like a bandicoot rat and something like a squirrel, come creeping slyly along the floor. He threw it a bit of banana, which at first startled it, and it acted as though it was going to run, but pretty soon it seemed to think better of it, and turned back and snapped up the morsel. The gentleman grew interested and gave it some biscuit crumbs, which it ate, by degrees becoming more familiar and inclined to make friends. Just then some one approached and the creature ran away.

Then the gentleman was taken very ill with a fever, and one day when he was just beginning to recover he sent his servant away and composed himself to take a nap. Just as he was about to doze off into dreamland he saw a horrible sight. Describing it, he says:

"Creeping into the room from the veranda, coil after coil, was a huge hooded cobra, the deadliest snake in all India, more than seven feet long, and as thick as a man's arm. For a moment I was fairly dumb with horror, and then, although I knew it was no use, I instinctively called for help, but my voice was so weak that it couldn't even have been heard in the next room.

"On came the snake, rearing up its horrid spotted head angrily, and blowing out its hood, as it does when it means mischief. It had alretdy got to the foot of the bed, and was just preparing to climb up, when I heard a skirr of tiny feet across the floor, and I saw my squirrel-rat friend, little Tommy. The brave little fellow never hesitated for a moment, but went right at the cobra like a tiger, and gave him a bite that drew the blood like the cut of a knife."

The upshot of the matter was, Tommy and the snake fought a duel, and upon its victory depended the life of the sick man. Again and again the rat-squirrel attacked the reptile, biting and biting, and always escaping the enemy's blows, until at last the rat-squirrel actually bit off the snake's head. But just as this happened the snake in its floppings knocked some glasses off the table and the attendants in the house, hearing the crash, came rushing in.

As it turned out, the little rat-squirrel was a mongoose. These creatures are the greatest serpent killers in the world. Thus this gentleman, by making a pet of the little mongoose, had found a friend that actually saved his life.

Draining Hovey's Lake.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The work of draining Hovey's Lake, in Posey county, has been commenced. By the draining an area of 5,000 acres of the best land in Indiana will be reclaimed to cultivation.

ON A TOE

A Million Dollars Hang In Texas.

OIL LANDS ARE IN DISPUTE.

TITLE DEPENDS UPON WHICH TOE WAS CRIPPLED

WHEN PLAINTIFF WAS A GIRL.

On the identity of an old woman's crippled toe depends the title to a million dollars' worth of property in the Batson oil district of this State, says an Orange, Texas, correspondent of the New York Sun. The toe was introduced as evidence in the suit just tried at Houston, but the jury could not agree as to its genuineness, and the case gots back to the calendar for another trial.

Twenty years ago Mary Kingston was left a widow with one child, a girl of five, and a tract of land on the Batson prairie where she lived. The land was then a worthless piece of property, and Mrs. Kingston abandoned it and removed to Harris county with her little girl.

Shortly after that she disappeared, deserting the child, who was taken by a sister of Mrs. Kingston, who lived on the Batson prairie near the abandoned Kingston property. A year or so later word was received by this sister, from the western part of Texas, that a woman had died and been buried there who said her name was Mary Kingston and that she had a sister and other relatives, including a daughter, at Batson and in Harris county.

About a year ago, following the oil development at Beaumont and other places in that field, oil was discovered at Batson, and a great boom in land ensued. The abandoned Kingston tract became the most valuable territory in that locality.

* * *

Refused Offer of Million.

Mrs. Kingston's daughter had been cared for and raised by her aunt. When the prairie tract came thus into prominence she had no difficulty in establishing her right to it as heir-at-law of her mother, and an offer of $1,000,000 was made to her for the property.

She refused it, and the development of the territory put her in possession of some of the finest wells in the State. There has been much decline in oil values during the past few months, but Miss Kingston's income from the property is at present $1,500 a month.

It is less than a year since the Batson field came into prominence, and when the Kingston wells were at the height of their prosperity a bent and shriveled old woman appeared at Batson and announced that she was the long missing Mary Kingston, supposed to be dead these twenty years, and that consequently the property was hers.

Miss Kingston had sold off parcels of the tract at big prices, her title to the property being thought beyond question. If the claim of this old woman were established, the purchasers of the land would of course have no ownership in it, and serious complications at once arose.

Miss Kingston denied the old woman's assertions, as did the aunt, Mrs. Buckles, and all other relatives of Mary Kingston except one brother, Joseph Gerson. He took sides with the claimant, declaring that he was satisfied that she was his sister, Mary Kingston.

* * *

Came Back From the Dead.

The claimant said that she had been living in Fort Bend county ever since she disappeared, and had herself sent the news that she had died. It had been her intention never to correct the belief that she was dead, but, having learned of the sudden wealth that had come through the once worthless Kingston tract of prairie, she resolved to return to Batson and claim the property, as it was hers.

The case case up in court at the trial. Mrs. Buckles on the witness stand made the declaration that Mary Kingston had a crippled toe, having cut off the tip of the big toe on her right foot with an ax when a girl. The nail had grown out and down over the place where the tip had been and turned under the end of the toe.

If the claimant was Mary Kingston, the witness said, that mark of identification would still be present.

The claimant was put on the stand. She said she had a crippled toe, and, removing the shoe and stocking from her right foot, proved her assertion.

But the crippled toe she produced was not the big toe of the foot. It was the toe next to the big one. And it had not been cut off, but showed evidence of having been mashed off. It had no freak growth of nail.

* * *

Disagree As To Toe.

She declared that her sister had testified falsely as to the toe and the way she had crippled it. The genuine crippled Mary Kingston toe, she said, was the one she was putting in evidence.

She was sustained in this by Joseph Gerson, who accepts the claimant as his sister, Mary Kingston. William Odle, who married a sister of Mary Kingston, swore that the real toe that Mary Kingston crippled when she was a girl was the one Mrs. Buckles had testified to.

Upon this contradictory evidence the jury could not come to an agreement, and no verdict could be arrived at. The interests at stake are so great that unless a compromise can be effected with the claimant the case will come up for retrial, and that disputed crippled toe is likely to use up a good deal of the Batson oil field in lawyers' fees and costs before it is settled who has the title to that $1,000,000 worth of property.

CHICAGO DOESN'T WANT ROCKEFELLER HOSPITAL.

[Chicago Telegram to the New York World.]

Despite the desire of John D. Rockefeller and his son-in-law, Harold McCormick, to give Chicago the benefit of the greatest hospital for children ever established, property holders living near the site of the proposed hospital have began a fight in the City Council against the enterprise.

There are millions back of the hospital, which is designed for treatment of contagious diseases and research work. It is a memorial to little Jack McCormick, who died two years ago of a contagious disease.

Before the permit for its hospital buildings had been procured, Alderman Snow caused an ordinance to be passed requiring the consent of the owners of a majority of the frontage on four streets. The proposition to repeal the Snow ordinance is before the Health Committee.

COSTLY MONUMENT FOR DOG.

[Janesville, Wis., Telegram to the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Guy Wheeler, father of United States District Attorney William G. Wheeler, who owns a large farm in the town of La Prairie, has just erected a $150 monument in memory of his dog Turk, who died some years ago. The statue of the dog, which tops the marble shaft, is said to be an exact reproduction of the departed animal.

RAPID

Rise of a Former Slave In Georgia.

HE OWNS 2,000 ACRES NOW.

ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COTTON PLANTERS.

ALSO AN INDUSTRIAL LEADER.

Deal L. Jackson, the Dougherty county negro farmer, who for the past seven years has enjoyed the distinction of being the "first bale man" of Georgia, is one of the most interesting characters in this section, says an Albany (Ga.) letter in the Atlanta Constitution.

Jackson is an ex-slave, and the African blood in his veins is untainted. He is a typical negro of the generation born within the decade immediately preceding the war. He has enjoyed no educational advantages, but through his own efforts has learned to read and write, and no man living can pull the wool over his eyes in a legitimate business transaction.

Jackson's head has not expanded because of the wide fame that has come to him on account of his success as a farmer, and he would not be singled out in a crowd as a negro who had accomplished anything out of the ordinary. He was never known to mix in politics and the efforts of members of his own race to make him a sort of county bellwether, a leader in public matters, have never been encouraged. Jackson is a builder of churches and schools for his people, and is one of the most public spirited men in Dougherty county.

* * *

His Rise In Eighteen Years.

From poverty to financial independence has been a rapid process in the case of this negro. He has been a farmer all his life, and rented a small plantation before he was grown. It was just eighteen years ago that he made his first purchase of land, borrowing $1,000 with which to buy a run-down farm in the western portion of this county and giving a mortgage on the place as security.

In the course of a few years that $1,000 had been repaid, the farm had been redeemed to such an extent that its value was doubled, and other purchases of land were made. As fast as he paid for one purchase, others were negotiated, and to-day Jackson owns in this county 2,000 acres of the finest farming land in Georgia, and without a dollar of encumbrance against it. One thousand acres of this land is easily worth $20 an acre, the other 1,000 would bring half as much, if offered for sale. This is not the sum total of Jackson's estate, however, and it is altogether safe to say that his fortune is well in excess of $40,000.

Jackson farms scientifically. He makes his place self-sustaining, and his food crops are in keeping with his remarkable annual cotton crop. His fields of corn are famous among the farmers of West Dougherty, and his farm is a model.

There are forty-six plows running this year on Jackson's two places. Of these, he operates nine, and will make an average of eighteen bales of cotton to the plow. His tenants will pay their rent in cotton, and at the end of the season Jackson will have sold 350 to 400 bales of the staple.

* * *

Always Has First Bale.

Jackson talks interestingly of his success in marketing the first bale of new crop cotton each year. One of the greatest triumphs of his career, he thinks, was in turning down the Savannah cotton exchange experts about four years ago. He brought in the first bale that year, as usual, and it was shipped from this market to Savannah. There the flat was issued that it was a bogus bale, and contained a large percentage of old cotton. Jackson was indignant, and naturally resented the charge of duplicity. Two days later he brought in a second bale, shipped it to Savannah and forced the cotton exchange experts to admit that there was not a strand of old cotton in it. The second bale was five days ahead of the next bale to be marketed anywhere in the State.

There is no secret about the methods Jackson employs in getting out the first bale. He plants a little earlier than most farmers, but his cotton never gets knocked out by late frosts. He cultivates in such manner as to force the growth of the plants, and never employs exactly the same process, varying his methods with varying seasons. Every year he saves the seed from his first bale and plants it in the following spring, in that manner giving the plants an impetus to be gained in no other way. He says that "a whole lot of little things count," but that the manner of cultivation, so as to push the growth of the plants, is the most important part of campaigning for the first bale.

* * *

Many Friends Among Whites.

Jackson, whose place is 6 miles from Albany, is surrounded by negro farmers, wro form a coterie of uniformly successful men. He is a sort of guiding star, and the others are prompt to admit that they have patterned after the methods of the first-bale man with the best possible results to themselves. Among the white people of the county he has hundreds of friends, and these have rejoiced with him in his success. His signature is good for thousands at the banks of Albany, and no business man in the county is more scrupulously honest than this negro farmer.

He lives with his family in a splendid dwelling on his farm. Until a few years ago his home was in a log cabin; but he feels now that he can afford to be comfortable and provide comfort and conveniences for his wife and children. He intends to continue to market the first bale in Georgia as long as he continues to farm.

Serious Charge Against Wesley Clark

Wesley Clark was arrested yesterday by Patrolmen Chalk and Lee on the charge of robbing Mable Vetter, of 720 West Green street, of a diamond ring. The woman swore out a warrant for him. She alleges that he held a razor against her throat and forced her to give him the ring. He says that the ring belonged to him, and that he had only allowed her to wear it temporarily.

"TAKE A CHAIR"—HE DID.

[New York World.]

A young man went to 23 Oliver street, where lives Father Curry, of St. James' church, James street, Tuesday night.

"I want to take the pledge not to drink," said the visitor to the servant.

"Take a chair," said she, and she went upstairs to the good priest whose abhorrence of the drink habit is well known.

Father Curry descended in a few minutes. The young man was gone. And he had "taken" the hall chair.

This was the second chair taken from the priest's house in a fortnight.

Wintersmith's Cures Chills.

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TEN PAGES.

MONDAY........OCTOBER 31, 1904

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
ALTON B. PARKER.
For Vice President,
HENRY G. DAVIS.

For Congress,
SWAGAR SHERLEY.

For Judge Jefferson Circuit Court, Common Pleas Branch, Division 3,
MATT O'DOHERTY.

For County Attorney,
ROBERT W. BINGHAM.

For Magistrate, Sixth Magisterial District,
ED MEGLEMRY.

School Trustees.

Forty-fifth Legislative District,
EDWARD W. WOLFF.
Forty-sixth Legislative District,
JOHN HOERTZ.
Forty-seventh Legislative District,
DR. E. J. BUECHEL.
Forty-eighth Legislative District,
DR. BRUCE LENTZ.
Forty-ninth Legislative District,
JAMES NORTON.
Fiftieth Legislative District,
S. C. MOORE.
Fifty-first Legislative District,
A. H. BRACHEY.

"Business."

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—The difficulty expressed in these columns last week in checking the rapid advance in the stock market and the reckless bull movement was met by a movement wholly unexpected. The firing upon a British fishing fleet by the Russian Baltic squadron came just as the market was preparing for another upward plunge. For several days there was public fear that war would result. Stocks declined sharply, England throwing overboard American stocks. The decline was not so great as might have been feared, for there was a wonderful absorbing power on this side of the water, and the stocks thrown overboard found purchasers with such readiness that the decline was quickly checked. Toward the end of the week diplomacy got the matter in hand and the war clouds vanished, the result being that the brief market of to-day was about the strongest of the week. The entire market was carried up in continued heavy buying of high-grade investment stocks. While Erie and Union Pacific were the market leaders, there was an active demand for the coalers, Pennsylvania, Atchison, St. Paul and other standard stocks.

The week abounded in rumors, some of them verified and others denied. The most important development, and that making Union Pacific the feature, was the determination to retire Oregon Short Line bonds. One of the rumors that failed to pan out pertained to an increase in the Louisville and Nashville dividend, yet that stock at the close of the week had recovered much of the loss which the disappointment had caused.

Higher prices have been noted in the pig iron market, and numerous new contracts have been placed, making the outlook in this direction decidedly encouraging. Several large orders for new cars have been placed by railways, notably Pennsylvania for 6,200, and earnings of all lines are showing handsome increases. Business in sight assures a continuation of these increases for some weeks to come.

Money on call and for time loans has ruled easy during the week, even the foreign war scare having but a slight and temporary effect. The market to-day closed with call loans in New York nominal, there being no business done, but rates have averaged 2@2¼ per cent. during the week. Time loans up to six months were quoted at 3¾@4 per cent. and prime mercantile paper at 4@4½. The bank statement showed a decrease of $1,060,275 in surplus reserve and an increase of $4,356,200 in loans. Deposits increased $4,637,000.

The grain market was highly excited during the week because of the foreign complications, but the assurance of a peaceful settlement brought a sharp decline to-day, December wheat closing 1⅝c lower and May 1¼@1⅜c off. Corn is ¼@⅜c lower and oats ⅜c lower. Provisions are practically unchanged.

Cotton is working higher owing to the large export and the prospect of smaller receipts. There are rumors that the Fall River strike is about to be broken.

Business in nearly all lines in Louisville is improving, but there have been no notable changes during the week. Bank clearings are nearly two millions in excess of the corresponding week last year.

The Russian Navy a Menace.

While the statement that the Russians saw torpedo boats in the North Sea is treated with ridicule, not much attention has been paid to the inadequacy of this defense, even if it could be shown to be true.

Nobody believes that there were any torpedo boats there—perhaps not even the Russians. But there might have been torpedo boats or some other warships there. At any rate, it is quite possible that the Baltic fleet, if it pursues its way to the Orient, may fall in with warships belonging to some neutral. In that event, the recent incident gives one an idea of what might be expected to happen if the meeting were at night or in a fog, or surrounded by any circumstances demanding inquiry as to the status of the ships. In the North Sea the Russian Admiral was thousands of miles away from the scene of hostilities. Yet he defends the action of his ships by the pretense that torpedo boats came in sight. It is apparent that there was no reason to think that those fishing boats, mistaken for torpedo craft, belonged to Japan. It is equally clear that no sufficient steps were taken to ascertain the real character of the ships fired on. On the bare suspicion that they were torpedo boats and that if they were they belonged to Japan, the Russian squadron opened fire upon them, and then hastened away without stopping either to render assistance or to complete the conquest, if hostile ships were really there.

It is very clear that a squadron of warships so commanded and managed is a menace to every craft upon the seas, whether merchantman, fishing boat or warship, belonging to a neutral. The antics of the volunteer cruisers were bad enough, but the exploit of the Baltic fleet is far worse. The Russian officers, accustomed to autocratic claims, seem unable to realize that the high seas do not belong to their master, the Czar, and that other nations have equal rights there, as well for their torpedo boats as for their fishing smacks. A squadron thus running amuck on the high seas is a menace to all nations, more dangerous to neutrals than actual pirates, for against the latter, when they were numerous, all vessels were upon their guard. It is quite intolerable that a squadron of warships should be at large on the ocean, firing upon any and all vessels that happen to fall under suspicion of being hostile. So the defense made by the Russian Admiral is quite inadequate, even if what he said was true.

A Panic In Camp.

As the close of the campaign approaches, with the indications of increasing Democratic strength, a marked change has occurred in the policy heretofore observed by the Republican managers. In referring to the managers, of course the President is chiefly meant, since it is he who has directed the details of the campaign, as well as formulated the general plan of operations from a time anterior to the nomination. Confident of success, the canvass was designed to be simply of sufficient extent to hold the votes of the assured States, and the congressional majority, with just enough orators of national repute to keep the people interested and prevent the field from being successfully garnered by the Democratic speakers. The organization which was to do the effective work was nominally the National Campaign Committee. Really the effective head of the entire machine was the President, with Cortelyou as the figurehead. With that purpose Mr. Roosevelt obscured himself at Sag Harbor, and through Cortelyou set the wheels at work. Going later to Washington, he has thence continued to direct his secretary by telephone or otherwise, and until very recently everything seemed to be progressing satisfactorily.

Within the past week or two, however, there has been an evident change of policy. The adverse trend of affairs in New York, which it was hoped could be checked, has advanced so far to absolute hopelessness of success and the process of disintegration of Republican strength has continued so steadily in other States, also regarded as certain, that the alarm has been sounded, and from a gum-shoe campaign it has assumed the nature of a strenuous rally of all available means and forces to save the day from disaster. The speeches of Judge Parker in New York and their effect there and throughout the country, together with those of other Democratic leaders, have put the Administration on the defensive, and the President has evidently ordered out all his available speakers to check the tide which threatens to overwhelm him. To the cohort of Cabinet officers, Senators and others have lately been added ex-Attorney General Knox, Secretary Hay and ex-Secretary Root, all of whom had come to be regarded as exempt from duty. It has even been said that it has been with some difficulty that the President himself has been restrained from taking the field. It is known that more than one public utterance has been inspired by him. But now it is announced that he has ordered out his last reserve and that Cortelyou himself will speak in New York this week. Evidently the alarm has reached the panic stage.

Meanwhile, the Democratic campaign progresses hopefully. The field is well covered everywhere. The addresses of Judge Parker have reached the people and they are responding. During this week he will speak in New York City, New Jersey and Connecticut, once in each. His presence among the people will animate not only those who will have the opportunity of hearing or seeing him, but arouse to greater exertion the Democracy of all the States. Let every one do his duty and all will be well.

Mr. Carnegie To the Rescue.

Andrew Carnegie after a summer's repose upon his highland estates in Scotland has returned to the more democratic simplicity of his adopted country to lend the influence of his popularity and doubtless also of his money to rescue the Republican ticket from impending defeat. The Steel Trust, which is at once a monument to his genius and the source of his gigantic revenues, the mine whence he derives his charity fund and the Republican party a good part of its corruption fund, is on trial and he has come to lend a hand for its rescue and Roosevelt's election. His first demonstration was at the annual dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was toastmaster, and proposed a joint toast to President Roosevelt and King Edward, combining, as he said, the "rulers" of two great kindred nations. "We have," he said in his speech upon offering his toast, "the ruler of the older branch of the English-speaking race, King Edward III. The ruler of the younger branch is to receive this institute on Saturday; these two stars of the first magnitude are in happy and suggestive conjunction."

As a friend and political supporter of President Roosevelt, the designation of him as a ruler and the association of his name with that of a King, must be very gratifying to the pride of the individual whom he thus sought to compliment. It expresses in a somewhat authoritative form the relations which his Chief, in his personal estimation, bears to the people of this country, when in point of fact he is their servant instead of their ruler. As the head of one of the three departments of the Government he has assumed to himself prerogatives belonging to the other two, until apparently it needs but time and opportunity to give no limit to his assumption, when he shall be, in fact, as designated in name, the ruler with prerogatives justifying a royal or imperial title. It may be said that in thus styling him, Mr Carnegie is only indulging in a kind of flunkeyism, inborn or acquired by his associations with royalty and titled personages abroad, but the inference is too plain that it is his deliberate view of the official status of one who has arrogated to himself so much of the power "that doth hedge a King."

But, while Mr. Carnegie has drawn such a correct diagnosis of the relations the President bears to the American people from that official's unconstitutional assumptions, further on in his speech he ascribes to the object of his eulogy attributes of a pacific nature altogether at variance with his well-proved inclinations and his acts. Disregarding his "big stick" utterances and his warning to the minor Powers of the corrective hand which will exact observance of certain mandates in the administration of their Governments, he hails President Roosevelt as a twin apostle of peace with King Edward, as well as a sovereign ruler. With an imperial policy for our colonial possessions, a disruption of nations in his isthmian policy effected only by warlike threats and demonstrations, it is the height of ludicrous flattery to crown him King of Peace.

If Mr. Carnegie had ever given evidences of being a humorist his remarks might be received in a Pickwickian sense, but from his well-known character as a practical man of business, with a sentimental side for charity and good works, his utterance on this, as on all other occasions, must be taken as an expression of a blunt man believing all he says. In designating the President as the ruler of the people and coupling his name with royalty, he not only expresses his own views, but the growing sentiment of a large portion of the party which is supporting Mr. Roosevelt. They favor a strong Government, a large standing army, a great navy and a President who will direct them all with an imperious will. They wish no change of Administration which protects them in the privileges granted by party favor; they desire a continuance of the high tariff, which enriches them at the expense of others, and a perpetual lease of power for the trusts, which have been built up by and have secured promise of future life in the retention of the Republican party in power. Instead of wishing restrictions placed upon the executive they are in favor of increasing his power and perpetuating it. They could not have found a better exponent of their views or wishes than Mr. Carnegie.

In his Carnegie Hall speech Secretary Hay paid a glowing tribute to President McKinley, and eulogized his successor for the courage and strength with which he took up the burden which McKinley had laid down. In referring to the tragic event and the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency, he said: "An unspeakable crime snatched him away from his glorious task and our loving confidence. In the classic myth when the golden bough was torn away another immediately appeared in its place." This is a very poetic way of describing the constitutional succession which was so unhappily for the country brought about by the assassination of President McKinley. In view, however, of all that has happened in the way of public scandal a more appropriate simile would have been to have referred to the new bough which has blossomed so profusely as an illustration of a successful graft.

The announcement that the complications occasioned by the North sea incident are to be settled by an international commission has relieved the painful tension which for several days prevailed in Europe. The further progress of the Baltic fleet eastward will be suspended, it is said, pending the result of the investigation, while in some quarters the belief prevails that the expedition may be abandoned entirely. This will doubtless occasion great disappointment to Japan, which was looking forward with lively interest to its advent in Asiatic waters. On the other hand, it may prove a relief to Russia in furnishing her with a reasonable pretext for retaining the fleet in safer quarters.

What Judge Parker did to Roosevelt, Knox, Wright and Acting Secretary Taylor was enough to provoke Dictative Teddy to issue a decree via another statement from the White House—and in his own, not Knox's name—requiring Parker henceforth to confine himself to the common law.

"Secretary Shaw," says the Washington Post, "is slow in giving the Republican party credit for the advance in the price of bread." Don't expect everything all at once from Secretary Shaw. He is busy now giving the Republican party credit for the advance in the price of wheat.

Was it considered advisable to lighten the Fairbanks speaking in Louisville with a comic feature? Gov. Bradley seems to have thought so, judging by his ridiculous deification of Teddy. Or did Gov. Bradley have any idea just how comic he really was?

Senator Fairbanks would have a great deal more influence in the present campaign if the head of the ticket which he is speaking for were Fairbanks instead of Roosevelt.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Halloween.

To-night's the night—a tricksome time—
The pixies play upon the green;
And fairies chant some sportive rhyme
On Hallowe'en.

It is the year's most mystic night—
True lovers' faces may be seen,
And fortunes learned by candle light
On Hallowe'en.

Then nuts and cakes are passed about,
And harmless frolic waxes keen;
There is no place for them that pout
On Hallowe'en.

The gnomes and elves are out for fun—
For surely gnomes exist, I ween;
If not, how comes this mischief done
On Hallowe'en?

* * *

Absolutely Abandoned.

Author—I've got something great for you in the way of a melodrama.

Manager—Something good, eh?

Author—Yes; got the most villainous villain in it you ever heard of.

Manager—What's he do?

Author—Puts pig iron in life preservers.

* * *

Ocular Evidence.

Grayce—In a ringing speech last night, George declared that he could not live without me, and asked me to be his wife.

Gladys—In a ringing speech, eh?

Grayce—Yes; and if you don't believe it, there's the ring!

* * *

Panic-stricken.

"Ivan," said the Lord High Chamberlain, his teeth chattering in abject fear, "have you l-l-looked behind all the d-d-doors?"

"Y-y-yes, your excellency," replied the equally terrified menial.

"Have you examined all the c-c-closets in the p-p-palace?"

"Y-y-yes, your excellency."

"Then g-g-go into the royal c-c-chamber and make sure that there are no J-J-Japanese under the Czar's b-b-bed!"

* * *

Evolution of a Luminary.

She sunned herself in Fortune's smiles
The while her pa had wealth in piles;
But when her dad got "down and out,"
She cried, and sulked, and mooned about,
They got her then (I know not how)
Upon the stage. She's starring now.

* * *

In Dear New York.

"John," cried the wife indignantly, "I had half a pint of pure carbolic acid in this bottle last night, and now it's all gone. Who can have taken it?"

"I guess I'm the guilty party, Maria," replied the husband, sheepishly. "I got thirsty during the night and drank it in the dark, supposing it to be whisky. Carbolic acid, eh? Well, I thought at the time that it was mighty weak liquor."

* * *

Something In This.

Butts—I wonder why the average fellow never likes his mother-in-law?

Nordy—Huh! That's easy. Did you ever see a woman who had any earthly use for the man one of her daughters proposed to marry?

* * *

Some Pumpkins, Also.

Mrs. McFlub—I understand she moves in very recherche circles.

Mrs. Sleeth—Well, that's no reason for her lookin' down on us. My husband belongs to the Rechabites.

THAT BOY OF OURS.

The Lesser Evil.

"No!" said papa; "don't disturb me. You can't have it."

"Oh! boo-hoo! boo-hoo!" wailed the small boy.

"Stop! Stop!" cried papa, distracted. "Now, then, if I let you play your drum will you be quiet?"

"Yes, sir."—[Philadelphia Press.

Ready Reply.

Little Ostend—Pa, what is the 'Boston Common?'

Pa—Beans, my son.—[Chicago News.

His Greatest Desire.

Fond Mother—You will be five years old to-morrow, Willie, and I want to give you a real brithday treat. Tell me what you would like better than anything else?

Willie (after thinking earnestly for five minutes)—Bring me a whole box of chocolate creams, mother, and ask Tommy Smith to come in and watch me eat 'em. —[Youth.

"Why, Ma?"

A small boy with an insatiable thirst for knowledge came over from Baltimore in the same car with me yesterday. He talked all the way over, and everything he said had a "Why, ma?" in it. Ma was worn to a frazzle when the train reached Washington.

"Come on," she said. "Thank goodness, we're home. No, don't go that way. Come this way."

"I want to go out of that end of the car," said the boy.

"You can't!" snapped ma. "This is the end to go out of."

"Why, ma?" asked the boy. "Why, ma, don't the car stop at both ends?"—[Washington Post.

The Real Meaning.

Johnny—Pa, what does it mean when you say a man is good at repartee?

Pa—It means he hasn't any friends.—[Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Sure Enough.

Pop—Bobby, if I were to give you a dog and some one else gave you a cat, what would you have?

Bobby — Trouble. — [Philadelphia Bulletin.

Sometimes.

"Let's see, 'N. B.' means 'take notice,' doesn't it, pa?"

"Yes, my son; now what are you driving at?"

"And when the servant girl is 'N. G.' that means for mamma to 'give notice,' doesn't it?"—[Baltimore World.

Considerate Boy.

"Now, Tommy, how often do you want me to speak to you about your misbehavior?"

"I ain't partic'lar, ma. Suit yourself." —[Catholic Standard and Times.

AGES OF JAPANESE GENERALS.

Marquis Yamagata (field marshal), sixty-six years.

Marquis Oyama (field marshal), sixty-two.

Viscount Sakuma, fifty-nine.

Baron Kuroki (first army), sixty.

Baron Oku (second army), fifty-eight.

Baron Yamaguchi (fifth division), fifty-eight.

Baron Okazawa (Emperor's aide-de-camp), sixty.

Baron Nogi (at the front), fifty-five.

Baron Nishi (second division), fifty-eight.

Baron Kodama (chief of staff), fifty-two.

Prince Fuschimi (first division), forty-six.—[Japanese Weekly Mail.

Points About People.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Michel have returned to Louisville from a trip through Canada and New England and will remain until Friday when they will go to Harrodsburg to spend a few days with Mrs. Michel's relatives. They will then leave for India, where they will make their home in the future. While in Louisville Mr. and Mrs. Michel will be with Mr. Michel's mother at 1334 Rosewood avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Clark will give a progressive Japanese dinner November 9 at the Weissinger-Gaulbert in honor of their daughter, Miss Bessie Clark. The girls will wear Japanese costumes.

* * *

Haynes McFadden, who for more than a year has been one of the most capable men on the local staff of the Courier-Journal, has resigned to take the management of the Dixie Miller, published in Nashville and devoted to milling interests. Mr. McFadden came to Louisville from Nashville, where he learned the daily newspaper business, and will leave new friends here to return to old ones. He was popular among the newspaper fraternity in Louisville and highly regarded by those with whom his duties brought him into contact.

* * *

Charles Hodge, who has for several years had charge of one of the departments of the Christian Observer, has been invited to become the business manager and take the entire charge of the Westminster, the Presbyterian newspaper in Philadelphia. He has accepted the position, and with his wife and two children, Miss Elizabeth and Charles Hodge, Jr., will remove to his new home in about a week.

* * *

R. E. Turpin, the well-known newspaper man, returned home last night after an extended visit to Colorado, much improved in health. Mr. Turpin was formerly city editor of the Courier-Journal, but was later with the New York Journal, where his health failed him. He is popular among the newspaper boys here and in Gotham, and all of them will be glad to hear of his rapid strides to complete health.

CARNEGIE CLASSIFIES MEN.

In expressing his gratification on receiving the Bessemer gold medal, which each year is presented by the Iron and Steel Institute to a man who has rendered distinguished service to the iron and steel industry, Andrew Carnegie took occasion to classify mankind.

"All men," he said, "may be placed in one of three classes. These are:

"Men who go through the world doing a great work and who do not receive the recognition they deserve.

"Men whose work is appreciated and who are rated according to the value of their services.

"Men who themselves must realize that they receive ten times greater recognition than they are entitled to.

"And I think," he added, "that after receiving the Bessemer gold medal you will have no difficulty in divining to what class the president of the Iron and Steel Institute belongs."

PREVENTS TRAIN COLLISIONS.

(Washington Telegram to the New York Times.)

An interesting change has recently been made in the signaling system in New Zealand's railways which, it is thought, will make collisions absolutely impossible, according to F. Dillingham, American Consul-General at Auckland.

For a long time, up to a recent date, what is known as the "block" system had been generally used, but the "tablet" system has now been introduced. The essential point in the new system is that no engine driver is allowed to leave a station without a tablet in his possession, and the element of safety rests on the fact that the machines are so made that it is impossible for two of the tablets to be out at the same time.

If a driver leaves Auckland for Newmarket with a tablet, that tablet has to be deposited in the machine at Newmarket before another tablet is issued allowing a return train to leave that station for Auckland, and the electrical connection between the two stations makes it impossible to extract a tablet from the Auckland machine until the tablet has been put into the machine at Newmarket.

It is claimed by railroad experts that under the new system two trains cannot be on the same section at once, so that the danger of collisions is entirely done away with.

TAKES HIS PILLOW ON HIS TRAVELS.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Many people when away from home find it difficult to sleep well in a strange bed, and arise in the morning with a sense of having passed a decidedly unsatisfactory night. Vice President Knowlton, of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, who ought to know, says the trouble is all in the pillow. It's the pillow first, last and always. He has slept in many lands and under all imaginable conditions, and years ago came to the conclusion that with one's own pillow at hand it mattered little about the bed. On an exended tour he always takes his pillow with him, stowing it carefully at the bottom of the trunk for future reference. "If I could start life over again," he says, "I would learn to sleep without a pillow (the only proper way), but the art must be acquired during childhood. The next best thing is your own pillow wherever possible. Try it and be convinced."

MAJ. GEN. CORBIN ATTACKS THE NATIONAL GUARD.

[New York Telegram to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Maj. Gen. Corbin has written an article entitled "The Third Battle of Bull Run," a critical study of the military maneuvers in Virginia last September. Gen. Corbin attacks strongly the present organization of the National Guard, reliance on which in time of war, he intimates, would resemble leaning on a broken reed. The remedy he proposes is a change from State militia to United States volunteers.

"The United States is a peaceable, but never has been a peaceful nation," he declares. "Under the laws now existing the organized militia comes under the United States military authorities for the purpose of drill and instruction only, the discipline remaining with the State authorities. This is a condition which will militate against the efficiency of the militia as national soldiers."

MR. BROWN IN ODD SEARCH.

[St. Paul Telegram to the Chicago Record-Herald.]

Blushing rosy red, O. W. Brown was compelled by his wife to search the stockings of her women guests in an effort to recover $20, which she declared had disappeared while an afternoon tea was in progress. In the hosiery of Mrs. Hanna Larson bills were found. To-day Brown, blushing with embarrassment, told the story in court, but Mrs. Larson was acquitted.

TO GUARD EMPEROR'S STATUE.

[Washington Telegram to the New York Times.]

The statute of Frederick the Great, made by Prof. Uphues, has been unpacked and in a few days it will be placed on the pedestal ready for the ceremonies which are to take place November 19, when Baroness von Sternberg will unveil the sculpture. President Roosevelt will speak briefly, and Baron Sternburg will make the speech for the Emperor, presenting the statue to the United States.

There is some apprehension that trouble may be caused by anti-monarchical fanatics, and the statue will be guarded for several days after the unveiling until it appears that no attempt is likely to be made to deface it.

"ON DIT."

Monday, Oct. 31.

In denial of the long-accepted theory that the passenger department of a railroad was merely ornamental, and was continued only as a convenience, while the freight department piled up the earnings of the road, the speech of S. H. Hardwick, passenger traffic manager of the Southern railway, before the recent meeting of passenger and ticket agents at Old Point Comfort, Va., is of much interest.

After tracing the evolution of the general passenger agent, Mr. Hardwick said: "The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated at Washington, July 6, 1904, shows revenue earned from passengers, mail, express and other sources accredited to passenger revenue to amount to $511,567,000. Revenue earned from freight and other sources accredited to freight earnings, $1,342,487,000.

"Now, taking the valuation of the investment in equipment as employed in passenger train service and freight service, respectively, including in this the value of engines and cars of all kinds whatsoever, we find that, on such estimate as is furnished me by one of the most expert railway accountants in this country, on this basis of valuation of the total investment in equipment alone, the relative percentage of returns are for passenger, gross, 90.28 cents, and for freight 89.93 cents, showing a fraction greater in the gross from passenger than from freight, and while the gross totals of earnings from passenger traffic are much smaller than from freight, so also the amount invested in the equipment for handling the total traffic is very much smaller for passenger than for freight.

"I regret the information which I was able to obtain from Canada and Mexico does not enable me to state the exact results, but from the best information I could gather I am glad to say that the percentage was about equally favorable to the passenger side.

"While the foregoing figures are gross, and the net results are not here deducible, and while we appreciate the important fact that it is the net results that finally tell the story, at the same time these gross results will at least have some value as being indicative of the relative percentages of the two branches of the traffic department.

"Far be it from me, however, to charge our freight brother with being of the purely ornamental and decorative department. I know he is doing the best that he can; besides he would not look well in such department. He says that his expenses are heavier, and that they are essential. Why, bless your soul, we know that! The passenger man has known for fifty years all about these conditions. But they cost money.

"And yet, we also know that the passenger traffic of this country is still in comparative infancy, and that further developments and greater opportunities are more and more to be the heritage of the passenger men. We should, therefore, bear in mind that the way to win the higher places is to fill each day with worth and merit in the lower places.

"If ten talents have been intrusted to the passenger man, let him account for that much. If five talents to the freight man, let him account for that. If only one talent to each, let neither return it wrapped in a napkin and unemployed. Let the results of each direct, and collateral be considered in their entirety."

* * *

J. S. Adler, a lumberman of Lyons, Ky., has a peculiar theory by which he accounts for the drouth which has reigned through Ohio and Tennessee, while Indiana and States to the north have had all the rain they needed.

"The Ohio river has been the dead line this summer," he said. "Below it we have had nothing but a long, continued drouth, while above it rain has been plentiful. The Ohio has not only been the dividing line, the river has been responsible for this condition.

"In my opinion it is caused by the current of air which follows the course of the river and prevents the clouds from crossing over to the south. It is a well-known fact that such a current of air exists, and that it flows upstream instead of down. That's a peculiar fact, and I cannot account for it. It actually flows just opposite to the current of the stream.

"Well, the North has had plenty of rain, and the clouds would have naturally passed over to our side once in awhile if it hadn't been for that moving wall of air.

"The situation is not desperate in Kentucky, but admittedly it is bad enough. All the mills from which we get certain of our supplies have been compelled to shut down on account of the lack of water. In fact, every industry whose life depends upon water in large quantities is either greatly handicapped, shut down or just about to do so.

* * *

Similarity in the names of two well-known Democratic politicians when spoken over the telephone caused Gen. Percy Haly, secretary of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, no end of trouble the other night. He was in headquarters and was talking to the Glasgow Times. The conversation as it was heard by those in the room, who could not imagine what the other person was saying, was as follows:

"You fellows have made a mistake in your list of speaking appointments. You have Gerald Finn at a number of places when it should be Morgan Chinn, H. V. McChesney and Morgan Chinn.

"Chinn, not Finn."

"No, Chinn, C-h-i-n-n, Morgan Chinn."

"Say, what's the matter with you. I didn't say Finn. I have been saying Chinn as hard as I can. You don't understand? What the deuce is the matter with you? Chinn. Chinn. Chinn. Morgan Chinn."

"Naw, not Gerald Finn. Morgan Chinn, the clerk of the Court of Appeals. Here, listen now and get this slow. C; did you get that? The third letter in the alphabet, A, b, c, C. Yes, that's right, Finn. No, no, I mean Chinn, you have gotten me mixed up. Well, good-bye. I'll write to you about it and maybe with a typewritten letter you can detect the difference in the sound. Good-bye."

After all this the paper announced that Gerald Finn would speak.

* * *

"Consistency is a jewel which is rarely found, but I heard A. N. Hall, of Nashville, tell of a man whom he know who would break all records for consistency," said George Parker, of Lexington, at Seelbach's Hotel last night. "He said he knew of a man who was a Baptist. He was so good a Baptist and believed so truly in baptism that he took water internally, externally and eternally, until he finally, to be perfectly consistent, died in his bathtub."

* * *

"No bands on cigars for me," said Joseph Sears, of Grand Rapids, as he was buying a cigar at the counter in the Galt House last night. He had been handed a box of cigars with a gaudy, multicolored band around each one. He eyed them with disfavor and then gave expression to an opinion which is held by many smokers.

"I always fight shy of a cigar which has a band on it. It makes the cigar look bad to me, no matter how good it is, and I always feel that I am paying a few cents extra for the band. Bands were invented to distinguish the good cigars from the bad ones and to be a sort of label upon which the smoker could rely. But lately with the coming of many new brands the label has been copied and inferior cigars are certain to be found with the band on them. The makers have taken advantage of the band idea to try to sell their cheaper grades and the result has been that the smokers have become shy of buying cigars with bands. I will not have one. Give me the plain, fat cigar in its unclothed condition. The band around the middle does not hide its inferiority and anyhow, beauty unadorned is the best."

ODDITIES IN THE NEWS.

Lantern For Each Bride.

[Chester, Pa., Telegram to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

The General Committee having charge of the reception to Samuel A. Crozer, of Upland, at its final meeting to-night decided to dispose of the Japanese lanterns used to illuminate the streets, in a unique manner. Justice of the Peace John MacMurray was appointed custodian of the lanterns, with instructions to present one of them to every future bride in the borough until the supply is exhausted, the presentation in each case to be made at the wedding.

Alligator Knew Him.

[Wilmington, Del., Telegram to the New York World.]

After being lost for two months the mascot alligator of the battleship Texas has been found and restored to its owner. Incidentally a mystery has been solved. There was an alligator on the Texas, but it became so large that it was sent by John McSehenny, who had charge of it, to his father, James McSeherny, at 205 South Adams street, in this city. Two months ago it escaped from its tank in McSehenny's yard.

As William M. Lee and E. J. Backers were boating in the Christian river yesterday they were startled to see a good-sized alligator glaring at them from a mud bank. When they recovered their nerve they went after the reptile and after a struggle succeeded in landing it in their boat.

The story got in a local paper, and McSehenny went to see if it was his. He identified the reptile and the reptile identified McSehenny. It made no effort to resist McSehenny and he took it back to its tank in his back yard. McSehenny and the alligator are both happy.

Free Breakfast In Schools.

[Milwaukee Telegram to the New York Times.]

Free breakfasts will be furnished to poor children at the various public schools. A fund for this purpose has been raised, and the Woman's School Alliance will take the matter in charge.

It has recently come to the notice of the authorities that children of poor people sometimes come to school without breakfast because the parents must hurry away to work. It is this class of children that the alliance will provide with meals.

Ask 1,294 Questions.

[Sheboygan, Wis., Telegram to the Chicago Tribune.]

The record for asking questions, foolish and otherwise, was broken in the Circuit Court here to-day by two attorneys, who asked 1,294 in three hours about some damaged cheese.

HE AND SHE.

All-Important Part.

She—What do you think of the legal profession for women?

He—Oh, it's all right, I suppose; but I hope they will never get on the judicial bench.

She—Why do you say that?

He—Because they would be continually adding postscripts to their opinions and we poor men would never know where we are at.—[Chicago News.

Scheming To Foil Her.

"My dear," said the learned man, "I think that I shall write a dictionary."

"What for?" asked his wife.

"Then I can at least get a word in here and there."—[Cleveland Leader.

He Was Willing.

Mrs. Henpeck (reading)—The missionaries in China are sending out appeals for wives.

Henpeck—That so? Well, they can have you.—[Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Lifting the Blockade.

He—Suppose I were to attempt to steal a kiss—would you be very angry?

She—Indeed I would—if—if—

He—If what?

She—If it got no farther than an attempt.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

EMPLOYES OF STEEL TRUST WIN WEALTH IN THE STOCK.

[New York Telegram to the Chicago Record-Herald.]

There are about 10,000 employes of the United States Steel Corporation who are together $800,000 richer than they were a few months ago. They are the men who took advantage of the billion-dollar company's second profit-sharing scheme, when preferred stock was offered them at $55 a share. Attention has been drawn to their profits in Steel shares by a report that the big concern intends to make its employes a third profit-sharing offer in December.

When preferred stock crossed 83, the 27,379 employes, who in January, 1903, purchased 48,983 shares at $82.50 per share under the profit-sharing plan, for the first time in a year and a half saw a chance to get their money back. For the 48,983 shares they bought the employes agreed to pay the corporation $4,041,097 in monthly installments covering a period of five years, with 5 per cent. interest on the deferred payments. In the latter part of 1903 the corporation, to quiet the growing apprehension of the employe stockholders, pledged itself to pay $82.50 for each share, provided the men held the stock until 1908.

This guarantee was followed in December last by a new offer to let the employes have preferred stock at $55 per share, and it was accepted by 10,248 employes. These shares now are worth $809,532 more than was paid for them. In addition the investors have received $27,633 in dividends.

WOMEN WORK ON NEW CHURCH.

[Kansas City Telegram to the Chicago Record-Herald.]

In order to build a new $20,000 church the women members of the North Side Christian church, in Kansas City, Kas., are working with the men by torchlight, handling pick and shovel vigorously. The work is being done largely by night, so as not to interfere with the regular vocations of the workers, who gather each evening and, under the direction of the pastor, dig, wheel earth and carry stones to be used next day by the stone masons.

At first the women brought hot lunch for the men at midnight. The sight of the men at work induced them to try it. They began to dig a little, and soon were working as hard as the men. They offered to work on regular shifts, as the men do, but this idea has been discouraged.

So enthusiastic are all the workers that one young man Saturday night labored an hour past midnight, and so broke the Sabbath. He confessed to the pastor Sunday and was forgiven.

DANVILLE'S FILTRATION PLANT NEARING COMPLETION.

[Danville Advocate.]

The concrete work on the filtration plant at the Danville city waterworks is now nearly completed. The dam will be finished to-day, and the coagulating basins will probably be completed by the end of the week. After this is done it will require a month or six weeks to install the machinery and put the new plant in operation. It is believed by experts that the dam which has just been completed will store sufficient water to prevent a repetition of the water famine which was about to occur this summer.

AT THE THEATERS.

MISS DOROTHY RUSSELL MAKES HER BOW AT HOPKINS.

"Musical Melodrama" the Latest Kind of Entertainment—Billy Clifford's Songs and Dances.

MASONIC—"Superba;" evening.
HOPKINS — Vaudeville; matinee and evening.
AVENUE—"How He Won Her;" matinee and evening.

Vaudeville—Hopkins.

Arrayed in a simple pink silk frock, with some sort of pink filmy stuff falling softly over it—there's no telling just what high-sounding technical terms a society reporter would use in describing it—there stood before a Hopkins Theater audience yesterday the daughter of Lillian Russell. Stood is not exactly the right word, for Miss Dorothy Russell tripped and skipped and danced just a wee bit. She had arrived a trifle late, so it was a rushing ride from the railway station to the theater and a hasty appearance on the stage without rehearsal or preparation. As she came from the wings the old theatergoer in the front row found himself comparing her with her mother. "She has her mother's features," he mused; "yes there are many suggestions of her mother in her face, in her style, in her complexion. But her face is not so round as the airy, fairy one's, and she has a certain demure shyness of manner that is not precisely like her mother's." He found her a pretty, fresh, attractive, fragile-looking girl, apparently still in her teens. She sang three songs with a sweet but not remarkable voice, and then everybody, at first interested for her mother's sake, applauded for her own sake.

Miss Russell is the "headliner" this week, but there are other numbers that won marked favor. The audience did not want Kelly and Violette, a smartly-dressed couple, to stop singing, and again and again they encored Carlin and Otto, a team of German dialect comedians. Elizabeth Murray, "the lady with the ragtime walk," sang merry coon songs and told Irish stories, and Charles Merrill kept the people laughing with his comic bicycle stunt. The three Lamonts, calling themselves "society acrobats," performed difficult feats in dress suits, and Tony Rider showed what very extraordinary things trained monkeys can do. Then the programme was concluded by a series of striking new pictures on the biograph.

"How He Won Her"—Avenue.

A "musical melodrama" is the curious entertainment offered at the Avenue Theater this week. It consists of one part of melodrama stirred so energetically with five parts of nonsense, three of songs and two of dances as to be almost lost. It kept two large audiences in an uproar yesterday, and there is no doubt that it will keep even larger houses chuckling all week. The story deals with the efforts of a hero to prevent some villain from defrauding somebody or other out of a rich gold mine; he succeeds, and in the last act he wins the poor stenographer whom he loves. The piece is a hybrid thing built on crazy-quilt lines for the sole purpose of making fun, and it is easily the best comic performance the Avenue has shown in a long while. The slapstick is retired to the shelf and less violent measures are used to gain laughs. Billy Clifford, in the part of a heroic dude, affects the same recklessly silly manner that made him conspicuous on the vaudeville stage. His freakish methods undoubtedly "took" with the audiences yesterday. In the course of the performance musical numbers are introduced by him and by John Howe, Charles Gano and William Walters and Misses Jennie Austin, Clara Austin, Victoria Sawtelle, Gladys Sears and Florence Fields.

Footlight Notes.

The sale of seats for "Salammbo," in which Frederick Warde and Kathryn Kidder will appear at Macauley's this week, begins this morning at Macauley's. The engagement is for Wednesday and Thursday, with a matinee Thursday, instead of Wednesday as is usual. Writes the advance man: "The barbaric splendors of the ancient city of Carthage form the background of the glittering story of 'Salammbo.' It is a story of dire tragedy, wrought in overpowering passions and emotions. It is another Romeo and Juliet story, but placed in a period when language or manners were not as polished as in Shakespeare's time. The roles of Matho, the barbarian chief, and Salammbo, the priestess of Tanit, take the place of Romeo and Juliet. The new play is said to be remarkable for its swift action and almost terrific climaxes." Naturally this advance man is partial, but what if he is right about this "glittering" story? Some things that glitter are gold.

The sale of seats for the engagement of Miss Maude Adams in "The Little Minister" will begin at Macauley's tomorrow. The play will be presented Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. The supporting company is composed of the following players: Arthur Byron, Eugene Jepson, Joseph Francoeur, George Irving, Lloyd Carleton, Charles Walcott, William Henderson, Thomas Valentine, Richard Pitman, Wallace Jackson, Charles Pitt, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Margaret Gordon, Violet Rand and May Galyer.

Hanlon's "Superba," said to be in a brand new dress and containing many novel features, will open an engagement of one week at the Masonic Theater tonight.

Charley Grapewin, in "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp," will be next week's attraction at the Masonic Theater.

Patrice in "Driven from Home" will be the next attraction at the Avenue Theater.

The Brotherhood of The Half-shut Eye.

"THERE'S a new club about to organize in our neighborhood," said a genial citizen to another Louisville man, and we think we will call ourselves the 'Half-Shut Eye Brotherhood.' The other day I was going along down town on Main street, worrying hard about some trifling business matter, when I noticed a comfortable, jolly-looking man strolling along in the thick of the crowd, and as he passed me I was struck with his contented expression. You don't see many real contented-looking people in this strenuous age. I also noticed that the contented-looking man had his eyes only about half open—he wasn't wearing himself about trying to see everything he came to—he had his eyes arranged so that he could take in only about half he saw—and that, too, in a hazy, lazy, soothing kind of a way.

"The scheme impressed me. I saw at once what a wise fellow he was, and tried it myself. It worked like a charm; life seemed easier; irritating matters and annoying people seemed further away. The skies looked softer; the sidewalks and the railway tracks didn't look so hard; wagons seemed to rattle more lightly, and street sounds didn't bang the brain with so much force.

"It is a fact, isn't it, that we all get eye-strain, brain-strain and body-strain in our endeavor to see it all nowadays; to do everything; to be in everything, and get everywhere? This is the cause of no end of trouble of all kinds—in home, society, church and State. It makes debts, bankrupts business men, breaks friendships, keeps churches in turmoil, and stirs up viciousness in politics. I've talked this over with some other men, and we are going to band as the easy-going brothers of the half-shut eye. There's no patent on it, and we hope to create a sect. Try the scheme yourself half a day. Don't be so alert, keep out of the front row, and see how much good it does you."

JESUS' NAME UNLIKE ANY OTHER IN HISTORY.

Dr. E. L. Powell's Sermon At Macauley's Theater.

OCCUPIES PLACE OF ITS OWN.

FIRST IN MORALITY, IN INTELLECT AND IN POWER.

SOLITARY IN ITS GRANDEUR.

Dr. E. L. Powell last evening preached to an audience that filled Macauley's theater. The meeting was the second of the monthly treater services which Dr. Powell holds during the winter season. Before the sermon, the regular service of the Christian Church was held. The subject of the sermon was "The All Conquering Name," and Dr. Powell delivered an eloquent and scholarly address. The music was a feature of the service. The following is a stenographic report of the semon:

"I invite attention to the ninth verse of the second chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians: 'Wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name.'

"The name of Jesus is pre-eminent. It is solitary in its grandeur and significance. It is not found on any list of immortals. It occupies a place of its own. It is not a star in earth's galaxy of greatness. It is the central luminary. It has conquered its primacy. It has won its exalted position through inherent worth and actual achievement. Every honor accorded to it is the result of actual conquest. The attempt to minimize this name or to place it on an equality with the great names of earth is waste of time and energy. As well endeavor to level the mountains with a breath or to bring within the compass of your own seeing Heaven's infinite dome. True it is that we think of Jesus in the company of earth's great ones. But if we must accord Him an appellation that shall be worthy of His dignity we can only exclaim in the words of Simon Peter, who spake for the whole Apostolic School: 'Thou are the Christ, the Son of the living God.'

"Shall we look for another? Shall Jesus ever be superseded? Is the Man of Nazareth a finality? Shall there come one in some future age who shall surpass and transcend Him? If you can conceive of that which is higher than the highest, if you can think of a glory greater than the concentrated splendor of the sun and stars, then we may be prepared to think of some greater figure who shall fill the world's thought and life. Until then we can but sing, with passionate conviction and intense earnestness:

" 'Whatever idol I have known, what'ere that idol be,
Help me to tear it from its throne and worship only Thee.'

"I shall bring to you at this time a recital of facts. I shall not invade the realm of theology and philosophy. I challenge any man to deny the facts concerning Jesus of Nazareth to which his attention shall be directed to-night. If these facts are true then the Son of Mary has a claim upon your life and allegiance that is imperative and peremptory. I am here to exalt the Christ in harmony with the affirmation made by the inspired writer that His name is above every name.

"The name of Jesus, in the first place, is pre-eminent in the realm of moral character. Other names are associated with saintliness. His name alone is synonymous with moral perfection. How shall we explain this? I am aware of the fact that it is the tendency of the human mind to idealize its heroes, and that the great men who belong to the historic and heroic past have been transfigured by the imagination until they have been clothed on with excellencies which they never actually possessed. But in this process of idealization centuries have been necessary to bring about the result. No such crown as that which Washington wears to-day would be his had not these years passed away, during which time the thoughts of men have gradually and slowly and almost unconsciously glorified this first President of our republic. A remarkable fact in connection with Jesus of Nazareth is to be found in the truth that His contemporaries exalted Him in language which has never been transcended by future ages and generations. It is a remarkable fact demanding explanation that this Man of Galilee should have been placed by His contemporaries upon a pedestal so high that the thoughts of men in this twentieth century have not been able to lift Him higher. Even those who refuse to Jesus of Nazareth their allegiance say concerning Him that He is the highest among all holy men, and that between Him and whomsoever else in the world there is no possible term of comparison. In speaking of Him there fall from their pens ruby commas, pearl fullstops and emerald semicolons; there can be no figures too splendid to employ in their exaltation of this magnificent character.

* * *

Is All He Claimed.

"If it be true that Jesus Christ in His moral character is immune from criticism, it follows apart altogether from His miracles that He is what He claimed to be, the Son of God, for what is divinity but perfect holiness? If God were the devil clothed on with all the attributes of immipotence and omniscience He would only be an omnipotent devil or an omniscient devil. Power does not make Him God; omniscience does not make Him God. He is God because of His moral attributes, his personal holiness. Granted that Jesus Christ is without fault or blemish, granted that the testimony even of those who refuse allegiance to Him be true, it follows that He is divine for moral perfection equals Diety. There can be nothing higher than moral perfection. The name of Jesus Christ is synonymous with moral perfection. What can we do, my friends, in the presence of this white Christ except to bow before Him and cry out even as did Thomas: 'My Lord and my God!'

"Again the name of Jesus is above every other name in the realm of sacrifice. I do not deny that others have suffered and toiled for the world's advancement. I remember that all progress has been by way of Gethsemanes and Calvarys. I know that the way of human life, insofar as human life has been moving upward to God, has been a thorn path. Unknown heroes have perished for the sake of making the day just a little brighter and the world to come, the future world of time, just a little more splendid. Others have died upon the cross besides Jesus Christ. The Appian Way was lined with crosses. Wherein is He supreme in the realm of sacrifice? His sacrifice is unique because He Himself is unique. Granted this same perfection and there must be a vividness in the suffering that cannot be experienced by the imperfect. The man who is in possession of strong physical powers, in perfect health, suffers more than he who is diseased. Think of a perfect soul, white from the touch of an infinite God, placed in the midst of an imperfect environment, misunderstood, misrepresented and maligned—think of such a soul and you shall understand that there must have been a keenness in His agony beyond the reach of our imagination to understand. The highest cross that has ever been lifted up in this world is the cross on that green hill outside the city's wall. From that spirit has proceeded the spirit of self-sacrifice which has so dominated the world as that we interpret all splendid, heroic achievements in terms of the blood of Him who died upon that cross.

" 'In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigured you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
For Christ is marching on.'

"Who can tell the thousands of lives that have been made patient because they have gazed upon Him of the thorned crown? Who can tell of the thousands of brave deeds that have been done under the inspiration of Him who was lifted up in order that He might draw all men unto Himself? Back of the most brilliant achievements, achievements that have bettered the world, has been the spirit of the crucified Christ. No face has ever been so marred as His, and yet that marred face is more beautiful than can ever be described by the painter's imagination, however earnest his effort to throw it upon the canvas in order that men may see in that one picture all sights in one, all glory in one supreme and splendid expression, Jesus is pre-eminent in the realm of sacrifice.

* * *

First In Intellect.

"Once more the name of Jesus has been placed above every other name in the realm of intellect. He never painted a picture. He never enunciated a scientific dictum. He never gave to the world a single mechanical invention. He never wrote a book. He wasn't what you call in this age and generation a scholar. His supremacy is not pleaded for to-night in the realm of science, in the realm of invention, in the realm of physical achievements, but His intellectual supremacy is discovered in the fact that He alone of all the world's religious leaders discovered the human soul, interpreted that soul unto men, explained its longings and its aspirations, recognized its needs and its possibilities and lifted it up to its proper eminence so that for one to think of himself as a man made in the image of God is to think of man as little lower than God here and having within him possibilities that shall presently bring him unto the perfect image of the Son of God.

"Marvelous, indeed, is the reign of Christ in the realm of the soul. His words are indorsed by universal consciousness. When He speaks men say with the scribe of old: 'Well, Master, Thou has said the truth.' When His word comes to us in the form of some gracious invitation we suddenly discover music in ourselves that we never dreamed of. When that word comes to us in the form of condemnation we come to hate ourselves because of the sin that has been revealed. When that word comes in the form of some lofty ideal bidding us leap forward to claim it it seems that our strength is as the strength of ten.

"Mark in proof of His intellectual supremacy the note of certainty in all of His utterances. Jesus is never tentative; He is never timid. His touch is always bold. When He speaks of God it is as one who has come from God. When He speaks of the spiritual world it is as one who has lived and breathed the atmosphere of that spiritual world. He speaks not as the scribes, but in a tone of absolute assurance. He never doubts. How shall we explain this? And, furthermore, His words command us. We can no more get away from the words of Jesus Christ than we can get away fro mour own souls. When you have once gazed upon a magnificent painting if there is in you artistic appreciation you shall never get from under the spell of it; it holds you; it dominates you; it commands you and all else is as moonlight unto sunlight or as water unto wine. Get before you a grand, glorious, splendid conception, a thought that fills every nook and corner of your being, and evermore you are a slave to that conception. It holds you; you are mastered. Jesus Christ has come into this world and He has laid His mind upon the centuries through which His spirit has passed, and that mind is laid upon the Twentieth century no less surely and certainly than upon the First century. We think in terms of Christian thought. When we speak of home His spirit is there or it is no home. When we speak of marriage Jesus is once again at the wedding feast, even though He be not there as a physical presence to convert the water into wine. When we speak of childhood we hear the music from the long ago breathing upon us in dulcet tones sweeter than any note of flute and sublimer than the grandest peal of organ: 'Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.'

* * *

The Spell of Jesus.

"We are under the spell of Jesus Christ, however materialistic our age. I do not say that all of our civilization is permeated with an appreciation of His character, but I do mean to say that you cannot date a letter without recognizing His birth; you cannot write 1904 without admitting that something extraordinary happened about 2,000 years ago. You cannot get away from Jesus Christ. Here is intellectual supremacy that must be explained.

"And He is supreme in the realm of leadership. Splendid have been the leaders of the world in their respective fields of activity. Shakespeare is pre-eminent in the realm of dramatic genius. Darwin, perhaps, is pre-eminent in the realm of science. Plato unquestionably is pre-eminent in the realm of philosophy. Alexander or a Napoleon is pre-eminent in the realm of military science, but Jesus Christ, while claiming for Himself leadership in the moral realm alone because of the intimate relation between moral and all other life, leads mankind in every department of thought and endeavor.

* * *

Dominant In Literature.

"He to-day is the dominant spirit in literature. Very recently a most admirable address was delivered by Dr. Henry Vandyke in which he uses this language: 'I read in Shakespeare the majesty of the moral law, in Victor Hugo the sacredness of childhood, in Goethe the glory of renunciation, in Wadsworth the joy of humility, in Tennyson the triumph of immortal love, in Browning the courage of faith in God, in Thackeray the ugliness of hypocrisy and the beauty of forgiveness, in George Eliot the supremacy of duty, in Dickens the divinity of kindness, and in Ruskin the dignity of service. Irving teaches me the lesson of simple-hearted cheerfulness, Hawthorne shows me the hatefulness of sin and the power of penitence, Longfellow gives me the soft music of tranquil hope and earnest endeavor, Lowell makes me feel that we must give ourselves to our fellow men if we would bless them, and Whittier sings to me of human brotherhood and divine Fatherhood. Are not these Christian lessons?'

"Who inspired them? Whose spirit do they express? Of whose character are they the ultimate analysis? Jesus Christ is back of all tenderness and all courage and all purity and all self-sacrifice and all that has glorified and transfigured our civilization of which literature is but the outward and visible expression.

"Among the world's reformers are we not to recognize the leadership of Jesus Christ? Who put into the heart of Luther to nail those theses on the church door of Wittenberg? Who stirred and fired the soul of Savonarola until he smote vice with whips of cord and startled Lorenzo in his magnificence and led that great and mighty man in his dying hour to send for the humble preacher of righteousness? To the extent that Oliver Cromwell brought about the spirit of liberty in the world, we may say that back of his armies was the Captain of our salvation, stirring the hearts of men with this mighty truth of liberty and leading them onward and forward to a higher and nobler and better and grander day. We have pictures of great thinkers, of statesmen, of soldiers surrounded by their coterie of admirers, those whom the hand of the mighty man has touched. Irving is represented as seated among his friends with his genial countenance beaming upon the happy company. Henry Clay is seen surrounded by the friends of his political circle. I was thinking this afternoon of the sort of circle there would be gathered about the Man of Galilee if some artist could be found who might have gazed actually upon the face of Jesus of Nazareth and should have transmitted that face for some future painter to retouch and enlarge and glorify. Let us imagine Him placed here in the center of the circle of the world's leaders, and Jesus Christ Himself would be so large in the mighty power of His influence that He could not be crowded on any canvas by the mightiest utterance of genius, and certainly the circles of those whose lives he has influenced would be left entirely outside of the circumference of such a canvas.

* * *

Jesus Is Living.

"Friends, I want you to feel to-night that Jesus Christ is not dead and buried. I want you to understand to-night that He sleeps in no sepulchre; that long ago He came forth from the tomb prepared for Him through the friendship of Joseph of Armathea; that He is moving across the ages and centuries; that to-day He is the dominant spirit in literature, in science, in all the world of endeavor and achievement, and that we can take up the strain and say over and over again that our Christ is leading on.

"But now, in conclusion, let me ask what it will mean for mankind when Jesus Christ shall come into His own, when He shall claim His rights? It is His right to reign, and He shall reign until every enemy has been put beneath His feet. When that reign shall have become a realized fact we may be sure that whatever is denominated secular shall become sacred. We say of certain pursuits that they are secular, and of certain other pursuits that they are sacred. What are secular pursuits but those that are divorced from the dominance of the spirit of God? Every business that is animated by the spirit of truth and righteousness is a sacred business. No man is helping to make this world a little better in whatever line of effort he may be giving his energies who is not engaged in as sacred an endeavor as the preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and when the Christ-spirit shall come to be the dominant spirit in business, in political life, in all of our endeavor, there shall be no secular, for the Christ shall preside over all. And then the dreams of poets and of seers shall come true. Then the prayer that the ages have been praying shall become true, 'Thy kingdom come.' It is as a moan from from the first century; it goes up as a great cry all along through generations. Every man who has been trying to make the world better has been breathing silently or audibly the prayer, 'Thy kingdom come.' Oh, God, hasten the day when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Sometimes it seems that the prayer will break out into a jubilant strain of victory and then it dies away in a pathetic moan, but so sure as Jesus Christ lives and reigns, so sure the day shall come when that prayer shall be answered, and all kings shall bow before His crown, and all nations shall recognize Him as Lord. I believe in the ultimate and final supremacy of righteousness. I believe that this name which is above every name shall come into its own rights bye and bye; that every tongue shall confess, that every knee shall bow before, that all the world shall, willingly or unwillingly, acknowledge Him as Lord and Christ. Jesus Christ is no figure of speech. He is no character of fiction. He is here in the world now to demand His rights. You cannot get away from Him. He owns you. He has paid for you. He has justified every claim which He makes upon you. Give Him your love, willingly and joyously, and help us to sing that song over and over again:

" 'All hail the power of Jesus name,
Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown Him Lord of all.' "

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES.

—November is to be a religious revival season in Louisville.

—The Rev. Dr. Rainsford is home from Europe, and reports that the Church of England is losing its power and influence.

—The Rev. Dr. Jacob Knapp, of the First Lutheran church, Cincinnati, will deliver the Luther Brotherhood address this evening in the Second English Lutheran church anniversary meeting.

—Next Sunday forty hours' prayer will begin in St. Helen's Catholic church.

—The Y. M. C. A. week of prayer will be November 13-20. All pastors are asked to co-operate.

—The American Federation of Catholic Societies has removed its headquarters to St. Louis.

By order of Bishop W. G. McCloskey, in all the Catholic churches yesterday prayers for rain were offered.

—President Jacob Gimbel, of the Jewish Chautauqua, has appointed as Executive Committee Messrs. George W. Ochs, Al. H. Newberger, Samuel S. Fleisher, Mesdames Joseph Rubon and Charles Heidelberger.

—The Clerical Agency charges $6 for securing a church for a preacher and then 6 per cent. of the salary.

—Miss Eva Booth, daughter of Salvation Army Commander Ballington Booth, has succeeded her father as commander of the Salvation Army Drunkard Brigade.

—Over 40 per cent. of the Northern Methodist Missionary offerings goes for home missions.

—At the Christian Church Convention in St. Louis, where Dr. E. L. Powell was elected president of their Foreign Missionary Society, they had the largest celebration of the Lord's Supper ever held. Twenty-four elders, with 144 deacons, gave the bread and wine to nearly 12,000 people.

—Twenty-second Street Baptist church has secured as a pastor's assistant the Rev. F. J. Harrell, of Texas, who is a noted singer as well as teacher and preacher.

—Jewish Endeavor societies have been started on the lines of the Christian Endeavor.

—Catholic sewing schools will resume Saturday.

—The State Y. M. C. A. Executive Committee will meet Tuesday in the Galt House parlors. Many distinguished visitors will be present.

—The Episcopal Convention to elect a Bishop of the Kentucky Diocese will meet November 16 in St. Paul's Episcopal church.

—West Broadway Methodist church mothers' meeting will be held Tuesday evening with addresses by Miss Frayser, Mrs. T. R. Kendall and Mrs. B. T. Atchison.

—The Rev. Gross Alexander was welcomed home at Fourth-avenue Methodist church yesterday.

—Luther Day was observed by Lutheran churches yesterday. Special reformation services were held in the First English Lutheran church.

—Pewee Valley King's Daughters have sent a Thanksgiving box to a mountain missionary.

—The Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches will observe Tuesday as All Saints' day.

—The Rev. Dr. T. T. Eaton had baptismal services last evening in Walnut-street Baptist church. There were nearly fifty conversions during the revival conducted by the Rev Mordecai Ham

—Broadway Baptist church banquet will be given at the Galt House November 9.

—Reformation services will be held this evening in the Second English Lutheran church, with sermon by the Rev. Dr. Jacob Knapp, of Ohio.

—The Rev. G. C. Bersott held baptismal services in Central Christian church last evening.

—The solemn service of forty hours' prayer began yesterday in St. Philip Neri and St. William's Catholic churches. The exercises will close Tuesday.

—In the Louisville district conference Northern Methodists during the past four years pastors' salaries have been increased 40 per cent.

—The memorial meeting will be held in the Church of Our Merciful Savior at 5 o'clock November 6.

—The Rev. E. W. Hawthorne, D. D., is holding a revival meeting with Pastor C. C. Bates in Lampton-street Baptist church.

—Nine new members were received into Broadway Baptist church yesterday morning.

—Three new members joined Marcus Lindsey Memorial Methodist church yesterday.

—The Rev. Dr. J. S. Lyons will deliver the discourse at the Colored Y. M. C. A. mass meeting in Thirteenth and Broadway church November 13 at 3 o'clock.

—A collection of $750 was taken at Broadway Baptist church yesterday morning for the Point Kindergarten.

—The articles on Bible Doctrine by the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Dargan are to be published in book form by the Baptist Sunday-school Board.

—The State Baptist Young People's Union convention will meet in East Baptist church early in December.

—The Rev. W. A. Fenn dedicated White's Chapel, a new $1,000 Methodist church near Williamstown, yesterday.

MRS. WILLSON'S CONDITION AGAIN CRITICAL.

Not Yet Recovered From Pneumonia, She Is Seized With Acute Appendicitis.

Though not yet recovered from an attack of pneumonia that nearly cost her her life several weeks ago, Mrs. Augustus E. Willson was taken suddenly Saturday evening with acute appendicitis, and is now in a critical condition.

Mrs. Willson was still suffering from the fever incident to the attack of pneumonia, but was able to take a short drive the early part of last week. She was doing well and the fever had nearly worn itself out, when she was seized Saturday afternoon by violent pains, and on Sturday evening her physician, Dr. F. W. Koehler, pronounced it appendicitis in its acute form. While it is almost certain that an operation will be necessary, Dr. Koehler has not yet decided when it shall be performed.

Skull Fractured In Fight.

Charles Nelson, colored, was perhaps fatally injured by being struck in the head with a brick on Ninth street, between Chestnut and Magazine, last night. His skull is fractured, and there is little hope of his recovery. It is alleged that he was struck by Henry Weinlock, colored.



HALLOWEEN.

Boys Will Play Many Pranks To-night.

POLICE ON THE LOOKOUT.

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION OF OLD TIMES FORGOTTEN.

GIRLS WILL PLAY GAMES.

To-night is Halloween, the one night of all the year when the average young American feels that the bars are down and all restricting discipline suspended. The very announcement electrifies the mischievous urchin, and he begins to outline some plan of celebration. He does not adhere to appropriateness, or follow the precepts of olden times when the lighting of bonfires at nightfall began the vigil of Hallowmas on the eve of All Saints' Day, but he plans to commemorate the occasion in his own way. A bonfire, kindled about his home, is altogether too tame for his day and time, and instead he slips away from his home with the dusk, meets an agreeable companion or a score of them, on some vacant lot, and after a hurried and whispered counsel, is off to somebody else's home, surcharged with a desire to accomplish some new feat of daring, such as removing from its hinges a front-yard gate and carrying squares away, the placing of a "for rent" sign on a church door, a hardware sign at the threshold of an apothecary shop, a Y. M. C. A. placard on the door of a saloon, the changing of wheels on a buggy, and numerous other absurd things that find their origin in the gray matter within the cranium of the average youngster of to-day.

The jolly celebrant of the old custom forgets that the occasion in olden times was one of reverence. a time of kindling of sacred fires, and in his celebration there is no sense of sacredness. He does not pause to think of so remote a thing as the whys and wherefores of what he is doing, nor does he care how much trouble you experience in locating your lost gate, the expense of lowering your mule or cow from the third story of some building, or the fishing of your favorite dog from the bottom of a sewer manhole—all he knows is that it is Halloween, and that it's all right.

* * *

Police Warned.

Col. Sebastian Gunther, Chief of Police, knows what the occasion means, and he is glad it comes but once a year. He will remind all his force of patrolmen to-night at roll-call that Halloween is here, and will command them to disperse all suspicious gatherings of young Americans. The patrolmen will obey him—if they can. They have been given the order many times before, and have labored diligently to protect the citizens from the depredations of celebrating crowds, but their efforts have always proven signal failures. In spite of their diligence it may be expected that there will follow to-night's carouses many "still hunts" for anything that is found loose when the boys sweep over their respective neighborhoods.

While the boys do all kinds of naughty things the girls will stay at home and play appropriate games, (and some of them will wish they were boys,) and thus Halloween, an occasion semi-sacred in olden times, will be commemorated in Louisville mainly by the small boy, who will remember it as an occasion of fun and frolic, and he will forget it before some of his victims.

MANY REVIVALS.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SIN IN LOUISVILLE

Has Been Going On For Weeks and Will Continue Throughout the Winter.

Church people all over Louisville are engaged in conducting revival meetings, the results of which have been felt in numerous additions to a number of the churches. These revivals are not limited to any one denomination, but include almost all the evangelical congregations in the city. They were begun almost immediately after the sermon preached some weeks ago by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hamilton, who suggested that this was the time for an active crusade against sin. These revivals will continue throughout the winter.

The Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell will begin a revival meeting in Clifton Christian church November 14.

Parkland Christian church will begin a revival meeting next week.

The Rev. E. W. Shugart is holding a revival at Jernigan's chapel.

Portland Baptist church has a religious revival in progress. The Rev. G. W. Rolling is assisting the pastor, the Rev. E. W. Reed.

Campbell-street Christian church will have daily revival services throughout this week, with preaching by the Rev. E. A. Elam, of Lebanon, Tenn.

The deeply interesting revival in Twenty-second-street Baptist church will continue daily throughout this week. Evangelist Massie will be aided by an enlarged choir. There have been nearly 100 conversions.

Evangelist W. J. Ray, of Newton, Ala., will hold revival services daily this week in Oakdale Baptist church.

The Rev. T. T. Martin, noted as a successful evangelist, will begin a protracted meeting in East Baptist church November 13.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Aubry Eaton, of Cleveland, O., will send his revival literature to Louisville this week. He will begin services at Broadway Baptist church November 16.

The Rev. T. J. Watts, of Logan-street Baptist church, is holding a revival at Beechland Baptist church.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Dargan will preach every evening this week at the Parkland Baptist church revival.

The Rev. W. W. Hamilton is holding a revival meeting of great interest in Franklin-street Baptist church. There will be daily services throughout this week.

The Rev. S. H. Pellett is assisting Pastor Humphrey in a protracted meeting at Roberts chapel.

HAD TO SIT ON THEIR PRISONER.

Patrolmen Have Difficulty In Arresting Mike Davidson.

Sitting on Mike Davidson, who was sprawled on the sidewalk at Third avenue and Market street, Patrolmen Wehrley and Iredale were found at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the guard and driver of the patrol wagon from Central police station, when they went to that place to take the prisoner to jail. Previous to his ignominious arrest Davidson had succeeded in making enough racket to summon every person within three blocks of the corner as a witness to his troubles.

Davidson's troubles commenced when his brother, Edward Davidson, discovered him on the corner in a drunken condition and attempted to persuade him to go home. So strenuous were his objections that his brother was knocked down several times and forced to flee. In running he ran into the two officers, who were approaching the corner. The patrolmen attempted to arrest Davidson, and were finally forced to use their clubs and pinion Davidson's arms behind. Thrown upon the sidewalk, he continued to kick and fight, and his yells did not cease even when both patrolmen sat upon his chest. When put into the patrol wagon, Davidson did everything in his power to throw Patrolman Ohlendorf out the back door, and was only quieted when locked in a cell at the station, charged with being drunk and disorderly.

BEEF CATTLE SELL FOR OVER $100 A HEAD.

Corn Fed In Henry County For Two Years and Sent To Louisville Market.

Two carloads of the finest cattle brought to the Louisville market in ten years were sold at the Bourbon Stock Yards Saturday, the sale price being $6.10 per 100 pounds, live weight. They averaged 1,883 pounds.

These cattle were bought in Louisville two years ago last March by W. D. Calloway, of Henry county, and have been corn-fed ever since. When Mr. Calloway bought them they weighed a fraction over 1,003 pounds, and during the high-priced times of 1902 he was offered $6.50 per 100 pounds for them.

The cattle were bought last week by Henry Knight and shipped to Louisville.

MEMORIAL WINDOW

DEDICATED AT GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Memory of the Rev. George W. Getter, Former Pastor, Perpetuated.

To perpetuate the memory of the Rev. George W. Getter, whose death occurred a little more than a year ago, and who was one of the most active, energetic and popular Lutheran ministers in Louisville while pastor of Grace Lutheran church in Portland, members of that congregation, together with numerous friends of other Lutheran congregations of the city, provided a handsome memorial window which was dedicated at the church yesterday afternoon with an appropriate service, in which all the Lutheran ministers in Louisville participated. The programme was an especially interesting one, evincing the high regard for the memory of Dr. Getter.

The dedicatory address was made by Dr. Harlan K. Fenner, pastor of the Second Lutheran church. He was selected because of the fact that he is the founder of Grace church, and because of his intimate and deep friendship for Dr. Getter. Other ministers participating were the Rev. S. S. Waltz, of the First Lutheran church; the Rev. Dr. J. O. Duncan, Trinity Lutheran church; the Rev. Dr. J. S. Detweiler, St. Paul's Lutheran church; the Rev. G. O. Cromer, Third Lutheran church; the Rev. C. E. Buschman, Bethany Lutheran church, and the Rev. Jacob Keller, of Jeffersontown, the founder of the Lutheran creed in Louisville.

The exercises were presided over by the Rev. Dr. J. F. F. Kayhoe, pastor of Grace church. In his address Dr. Fenner recounted the active life-work of Dr. Getter and paid him the highest tribute, both as a minister and as a citizen. He called attention to his good work as pastor of Grace church and complimented the liberality of the congregation and friends of the dead minister in donating the memorial. Dr. Fenner made a touching reference to the dying words of Dr. Getter, who called his wife to his deathbed and requested her to rear their little son, William, now three years of age, with a view to his becoming a Lutheran minister. The little boy, whom the dying father expressed the hope would some day take up the work that death forced him to lay down, was present at the service, in the care of his mother.

* * *

Dr. Keller Speaks.

An interesting feature of the exercises was a short talk by the venerable Lutheran minister, the Rev. Jacob Keller, of Jeffersontown. Dr. Keller is known as the founder of Lutheranism in Louisville, having been instrumental in bringing to Louisville the Rev. J. M. Rauthkrauf, from Wittenberg, Germany, thirty-two years ago. Dr. Rauthkrauf was the first Lutheran minister to have the pastorate of a church in this city. Dr. Keller's talk was of a reminiscent character, touching in a general way upon the history of the church in Kentucky.

Grace Lutheran church was founded by Dr. Harlan K. Fenner thirteen years ago, and now has a large and progressive membership. The memorial window dedicated yesterday is located at the rear of the pulpit, and is a handsome one. Besides the name of Dr. George W. Getter, it bears a Scriptural sentence, "The Lord Is My Light," a favorite motto of Dr. Getter.

CITY EMPLOYES WILL GET THEIR MONEY.

General Council Will Pass October Payrolls At Meeting To-morrow Night.

Routine work will consume most of the time of the General Council at the meeting to be held to-morrow night, and the only thing of importance will be the passage of the pay-rolls for the month of October. The city now has the money to pay the salaries of the employes, and the General Council adjourned until to-morrow night so as to pass the pay-rolls as early in the month as possible. At the last meeting the sentiment of the members was in favor of adjourning until a later date, but on account of the need of money by the police, firemen and other employes they adjourned for only two weeks. The ordinance granting a franchise for a new extension of the street railway on Goss avenue and Shelby street will be reported favorably and will probably be passed. The line will be built by the Louisville Railway Company and will form a loop for the Shelby street lines.

LEADERS CONFER

AT REPUBLICAN STATE HEADQUARTERS.

Arrangements For Spending the Big Campaign Fund Have Been Completed.

Republican candidates and leaders from many parts of the State will come to the headquarters at the Galt House this week for final consultations with the campaign managers. E. T. Franks, the Collector of Internal Revenue at Bowling Green, was in the city yesterday and conferred with George W. Long and Thomas P. Walker at headquarters. Dr. Ben L. Bruner, the candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, was also a caller at headquarters yesterday. Richard P. Ernst, the chairman, went to his home in Covington, to spend Sunday, but is expected to return within the next day or so and to remain until Saturday. John C. Wood went to his home at Mt. Sterling to spend Sunday.

In spite of the fact that the week is the last of the campaign, the Republicans continue to send out literature and will have a big force at work during the next few days. The leaders are making loud boasts, but their satisfaction really comes from the knowledge that an impression has been made on the National Committee, which finally gave them money, and that even after Kentucky has been carried by the Democrats, the machine will be "in good" with the national machine. If the Republicans succeed in electing two Congressmen they will feel amply repaid for their trouble. All arrangements for spending the big corruption fund have been practically completed, and the biggest portions are to be spent in the Third, Fifth and Ninth districts.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 30.—Everett Eaton, of Queen street, shot and killed his wife and himself this afternoon. The shooting occurred at North Chelmsford, where Eaton and his wife who separated two weeks ago had met by appointment.

GOV. BECKHAM MISTAKEN FOR A MINISTER BY STRANGER.

Apologized For Calling Him a Politician and Was Deeply Confused At His Bad Break.

Gov. J. C. W. Beckham was in Louisville yesterday, and his friends were telling a good joke on him, or rather how he "strung" a stranger on the train coming from Danville on the day the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hinitt was inaugurated as president of Central University. The story as told in the lobby of Seelbach's Hotel was as follows:

After the inauguration a banquet was held in the college chapel. It lasted for several hours and many of the members of the two Presbyterian synods who were present were compelled to leave before it was over in order to catch a train. Gov. Beckham was one of the first speakers on the programme, and he also left with the others. When he reached the station he found about fifty ministers on the platform waiting for the train. It pulled in, and they all boarded it. The Governor took his seat and as the train sped onward a man in the seat in front turned to the Governor and said:

"Say, what is this bunch—preachers or politicians?"

"I think you have made a mistake, sir," said the Governor, who was dressed almost clerically, in a plain black coat, black tie and white vest. The man looked surprised at the reply and seemed somewhat abashed, but continued in his effort to get the desired information.

"Quite a lot of them, isn't there?" he said. "Look like politicians to me."

"Sir, do I look like a politician?" said the Governor, drawing himself up in dignified fashion and eyeing his questioner coldly.

"I beg your pardon; I did not mean any offense. I did not know you were a preacher," stammered the man, now completely assured that he had made a bad break. "I just wanted to know who these men were, as I am interested in politics in the South, and thought maybe some convention was being held and I could get up a talk on national politics. I am certain, sir, that you do not look like a politician. Anybody could tell you are a minister."

The man probably never found out that he was talking to the Governor of Kentucky unless the conductor told him after the Governor had left the train at Lexington



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- **Thos. E. Grove, Artist**—Portrait and Ivory Miniatures..........Room 50.
- **Harvey Joiner, Artist**—Room 51. Paintings on exhibition. Visitors welcome, 10 to 1 o'clock.
- **Louisville Bureau of Designing**—Architects, Engineers and Artists. Tel. Main 3220—M..........Rooms 52 and 53.
- **Inland Farmer**..........Room 54.
- **John Herr Sutcliffe**—Advertising Agency. Room 55.
- **Miss Linda Nuss**—Stamping; Art Needlework; Shirt Waists; Children's Clothes. Room 56.
- **California Fruit Agency**—A. B. Cauldwell, Manager..........Room 57.

DEATHS.

MILES—Anna Bradford, wife of E. L. Miles, entered into eternal rest at New Hope, Ky., Saturday, October 29, 1904.

Funeral Monday morning, October 31, from St. Vincent church, New Hope, Ky.

VILLIER—Entered into rest Saturday, October 29, 1904, at 10 o'clock p. m., Ella N. Villier, beloved wife of Alexander Villier, aged 52 years and 11 months.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from residence, 635 East Broadway, and from St. Martin's church at 3:15 o'clock. Interment at St. Louis cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

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MONUMENTS

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MEETINGS.

Annual Meeting of Presbyterian Orphanage.

The annual meeting of the Louisville Presbyterian Orphanage will be held at the First Presbyterian church on Wednesday, November 2, at 8:45 p. m. All interested in this institution are cordially invited to be present.

GEORGE G. BROWN, President.

MME. BUSH—HAIR STORE.
Graduate of New York School of Dermatology.
513 FOURTH AVENUE.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION ON THE ISSUANCE OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE

November 8, 1904.

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Mayor, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Ordinance hereinafter set out, I hereby give notice to all the qualified voters of the city of Louisville that on Tuesday, November 8, 1904, the day of the general election, the question will be submitted to them at their respective precincts whether or not they are in favor of the issuance of the bonds of the city of Louisville in the sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars ($3,500,000), payable on the terms and conditions and the proceeds of which are to be used and expended for the purposes and to the extent as provided in the following ordinance, to-wit.:

[No. 107, Series 1904.]

AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the issuance of bonds of the city of Louisville in the sum of three million five hundred thousand ($3,500,000) dollars, for the construction of sewers, reconstruction of streets and improvement of Beargrass creek for drainage purposes.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville:

Section 1. That in order to raise money for the construction of sewers, the reconstruction of streets and the improvement of Beargrass creek for drainage purposes, the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared bonds of the city of Louisville in the sum of three million five hundred thousand ($3,500,000) dollars, each of said bonds to be of the denomination of one thousand ($1,000) dollars and to be dated March 1, 1905, and to become due and payable forty (40) years after said date, and to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for which interest installments coupons shall be attached to said bonds; the principal and interest of said bonds to be made payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard weight and fineness, and negotiable and payable to bearer at the First National Bank of the city of New York, in the State of New York; the said bonds to be signed by the Mayor and attested by the Comptroller, and sealed with the Corporate Seal of the city of Louisville; and the name of the Comptroller alone shall be engraved upon the coupons attached to said bonds, which shall be numbered from one (1) to three thousand five hundred (3,500) inclusive, and countersigned and registered by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Louisville.

Sec. 2. The said bonds shall be, and shall upon their face show that they are, exempt from any and all forms of taxation for municipal purposes by the city of Louisville, and they shall be a charge upon the Sinking Fund of the city of Louisville.

Sec. 3. That in order to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds as they fall due, a tax of nine and one-half cents on each one hundred ($100) dollars' worth of property taxable for municipal purposes in the city of Louisville be and the same is hereby levied, and shall be annually collected as other taxes, until said bonds, principal and interest, shall be fully paid off and discharged, or until a fund sufficient to do so has been accumulated. Said tax, when collected, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Louisville and the excess of the fund arising from said tax levy, after paying the interest on said bonds as aforesaid, shall be set apart by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Louisville and safely invested so as to yield interest, and the sinking fund arising therefrom shall be preserved and used alone for the payment of the principal of said bonds at maturity and for no other purpose.

Sec. 4. The issue of bonds herein authorized to be made is upon the express condition (1) that the proceeds of the sale of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand ($2,750,000) dollars of said bonds shall be used and expended, under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, in and for the construction of such sewers in the city of Louisville, and for no other purpose, as shall be provided from time to time by ordinance of the General Council; (2) that the proceeds of the sale of five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars of said bonds shall be used and expended, under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, in and for the reconstruction of such streets in the city of Louisville, and for no other purpose, as shall be provided from time to time by ordinance of the General Council; and (3) that the proceeds of the sale of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars of said bonds shall be used and expended, under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, in and for the improvement of Beargrass creek in the city of Louisville for drainage purposes, and for no other purpose, as shall be provided from time to time by ordinance of the General Council.

Sec. 5. That at the General Election on November 8, 1904, there shall be submitted, as required by law, to the qualified voters of the city of Louisville, the question as to whether the city of Louisville shall issue said bonds for the purposes aforesaid as provided for in this ordinance, and none of said bonds shall be prepared or issued unless at said election, two-thirds of those voting on the said question shall vote in favor of the issuance of said bonds as provided for in this ordinance; but in the event it shall be duly ascertained and certified, as required by law, that two-thirds of those voting on said question, at said election, voted in favor of the issuance of said bonds for the purposes aforesaid, as provided for by this ordinance, the fact that they have done so shall be certified to by the Mayor upon the face of said bonds, which shall then, and only in that event, be issued and delivered to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Louisville, to be by them sold to the highest bidder for cash, in such numbers and for such of the three purposes herein above stated, as shall be, from time to time, directed and designated by ordinance of the General Council, and after public advertisement for such time and in such manner as said Commissioners shall deem best, but no sale of any of said bonds shall be made for less than par, and all coupons for interest past due shall be detached and destroyed before the sale of the bonds to which they are attached. The proceeds of all sales of said bonds shall be paid into the city treasury, and placed by the Treasurer to the credit of the respective funds to which the same shall belong, as provided for by this ordinance, and shall so remain until disbursed for the purposes aforesaid upon vouchers and pay rolls allowed by the General Council.

Sec. 6. That on each ballot, which shall be prepared for use in the city of Louisville at the general election on November 8, 1904, there shall be printed the substance of the question or proposition required to be submitted to the qualified voters of the city of Louisville by this ordinance; and the Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to give public notice of the time, place and purpose of the election upon said question or proposition for at least ten (10) days (exclusive of Sundays) prior to the day of election, in each of the daily morning and afternoon papers published in the city of Louisville, in which notice this ordinance shall be embodied.

Sec. 7. This ordinance shall take effect from its passage.

PAUL C. BARTH, P. B. A.
D. W. PARKHILL, C. B. A.
SAM'L S. BLITZ, P. B. C.
LOUIS SUMMERS, C. B. C.
Approved July 2, 1904.
CHARLES F. GRAINGER, Mayor.

The substance of said question so submitted to be voted upon by said qualified voters will be clearly indicated on each ballot printed for use at said election, and two spaces will be left upon the right of same, one for votes favoring the public measure aforesaid, to be designated by the word "Yes," and one for votes opposing said measure, to be designated by the word "No." The elector shall designate his vote by a cross mark, thus X placed opposite the word "Yes" or the word "No," as provided by Section 1,459 Kentucky Statutes.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this, the 25th day of October, 1904.

CHARLES F. GRAINGER,
Mayor of the City of Louisville.

1904 WHITE TOURING CAR

in perfect condition, owner disposing of same on account close of season in the North, and having ordered a 1905 model. Baskets, acetylene headlights, extra tires; in fact, all accessories included. Address S. H. W., P. O. Box 824, New York.

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Wintersmith's Tonic is a specific for chills and fever.

FRED COOK LEADS WESTERN OWNERS

Bookmaker Wins the Most Money For Season at Chicago Tracks.

NICOL IS THE PREMIER RIDER.

Highball Heads List of Winners, But Kurtzman Is Also a Champion.

OTHER CHAT OF THE TURF.

FRED COOK, the well-known bookmaker whose horses are now at Churchill Downs, leads the horse owners at the Chicago tracks for the second successive season. He has again furnished the champion two-year-old, Kurtzman having dropped into the niche occupied by English Lad in 1903, and the stable jockey, Nicol, has such a long lead over the other riders that there is practically none to dispute his position. "Bill" Phillips, trainer for the string, is at the head of winning trainers. Last year S. C. Hildreth held this place, because of the success of E. E. Smathers' horses, combined with the performances of his own animals. This season Smathers' small Western string has annexed less than $1,500 in purses, and Hildreth has dropped to second place, closely pressed by his friend, James Arthur.

The closing of Washington Park cut down the amounts to a great extent. In 1903 there were twenty owners whose purse winnings ran into five figures. This year fourteen are in the list. Cook's winnings are over $16,000 short of his 1903 figures, but of the others who were well up a year ago Corrigan is the only one to find a shrinkage, and his is less than $2,000. The fact that "Rome" Respess, S. S. Brown and other prominent owners chose to compete on Eastern and St. Louis tracks in preference to Chicago has had much to do with this state of affairs and has resulted in a more general distribution of the purses and stakes.

The owners who have won $2,000 or over during the Chicago season are as follows:

Fred Cook	$32,750	H. Gardner & Co	5,320
Ed Corrigan	30,70	W. S. Price	4,850
J. Arthur	20,017	S. C. Wagner	4,280
S. C. Hildreth	26,864	J. F. Schorr	3,882
W. M. Scheftel	26,525	C. E. Rowe & Co	3,865
J. W. Fuller	21,890	L. Marion & Co.	3,755
C. R. Ellison	20,729	J. S. Barbee	3,685
W. W. Darden & Co.	20,455	S. S. Brown	3,680
J. A. Wernberg	18,220	E. Trotter	3,625
Talbot Bros.	17,662	F. Skinner & Co	3,385
C. E. Durnell	17,659	W. Gerst	3,375
M. D. Miller	14,659	L. B. Dickerson & Co.	3,000
J. W. Schorr	13,835	J. F. Newman	2,950
S. W. Streett & Co.	13,002	Clay Bros.	2,950
E. R. Bradley	9,585	G. W. Belknap & Co.	2,935
J. Curl	9,396	H. McCarren, Jr	2,819
Mrs. H. Dernham	9,100	Mrs. J. Blute	2,750
R. A. Smith	8,238	M. Tennes	2,700
R. Bradley & Co	8,092	F. T. Wood	2,700
M. H. Tichenor & Co.	7,647	G. W. Poole	2,650
W. M. Hedges & Co.	7,305	C. W. Moore	2,615
G. W. Baldwin & Co.	7,022	G. C. Bennett & Co.	2,575
P. Dunne	6,784	T. E. Cassin & Co	2,455
W. T. Brinkworth & Co.	6,750	A. C. Jones & Co	2,276
J. W. Pugh	6,180	Mrs. E. L. Kripp	2,115
T. G. Ferguson	5,932	L. T. Curtis & Co	2,115
B. Schreiber	5,920	R. M. Westerfield	2,025
H. T. Griffin	5,843		
W. H. Hammond	5,775		
W. M. Walker	5,480		
W. S. Williams & Co.	$5,445	John A. Drake	2,000

Four three-year-olds head the list of winning horses, Highball, by virtue of his victory in the American Derby, having a big lead over the others. Tokalon made her title clear to the filly honors by taking second place, but despite her lead her position is menaced by Miss Crawford, who is but a few dollars behind English Lad after the hardest campaign that any of the stake animals have had to undergo. Bondage's victory in the Harlem National Handicap has put him in fifth place, and then comes Kurtzman, the champion two-year-old, with $10,595 to his credit.

* * *

Bob Tucker and Auditor.

The chances are that Bob Tucker and Jimmy Blute have accumulated trouble for themselves by buying back Auditor and Sals from U. Z. De Arman. These horses were purchased for winter racing, Auditor to join the stable of Capt. Sam Brown at New Orleans and Sals to go with others of Blute's string to Los Angeles, says the New York Telegraph.

Racing at both of these places is conducted under the rules of the Western Jockey Club, and De Arman is outlawed by this body because he raced at the Union Jockey Club's track at St. Louis earlier in the season. The Western Jockey Club rule, which disqualifies an owner who raced there, also puts the ban on any horses the property of such owner that raced there or elsewhere.

De Arman, not being privileged to race in the West, has spent a greater part of the season on Jockey Club tracks, where the Union Jockey Club rule is not in effect. He bought both Auditor and Sals out of selling races, and both raced in his colors before they were resold to their former owners. There is no getting away from the fact that as the case now stands both Auditor and Sals will not be permitted to race at Western Jockey Club tracks.

An official of the Crescent City Jockey Club said yesterday that their entries would undoubtedly be refused at his track until they were reinstated. And here is where the rub comes.

Capt. Brown is a power in Western turf affairs just now, and the Western Jockey Club would find it hard to refuse his application for the reinstatement of Auditor, or simply because the horse had run a race in De Arman's colors. Blute naturally would claim similar privileges for Sals, and there may be other cases that have not yet come to light.

It looks as if the governing body of the Western turf would be called upon to solve a knotty problem.

* * *

Jockeys For New Orleans.

The list of entries that will go from the East to New Orleans means an aggregation that, with the Western boys, will more than fill all requirements. Among those who have already arranged for the winter in the Crescent City are Tommy Burns, Lyne, Shaw, Crimmins, Travers, Schilling, H. Phillips, Hicks, Lee, McCafferty, Oliphant, Cochran, Wonderly, Gannon, Sherling, J. Martin, W. Hennessey, E. Walsh, H. Callahan and several lightweights of fair promise.

Starter Fitzgerald will be at New Orleans for the opening. It was feared that he would be detained at Benning under the plan of the Jockey Club which provides that two starters shall be on call for each meeting. The stewards, however, have agreed to release him.

* * *

Jockey Fuller Gets $3 a Day.

How the mighty have fallen!

Jockey Grover Cleveland Fuller, a boy who earned $60,000 as a race rider a year ago, is working in a livery stable in Flatbush for $3 a day, according to gossip at the race track, says a New York exchange. Up to the middle of August this year Fuller was averaging $50 a day. Since then he has had a falling out with his manager, A. Zimmer, and has decided he would rather labor hard for a living than acknowledge himself to be at fault and return to the track.

Nearly three months ago Zimmer told Fuller that he need not come around the stable quarters until he was prepared to rigidly obey instructions. Fuller went away in the sulks and has remained away since, though thousands of dollars have been lost to him personally and Senator T. D. Sullivan's stable deprived of his riding services. It has been a deadlock between Zimmer and Fuller, with both principals obdurate in their determination to hold out until the other gives in. Fuller's contract income was cut off by Zimmer when the jockey refused to stand by the terms of the instrument.

Zimmer has proven a good friend to Fuller, for in the moment of the rider's zenith of success two years ago he saw to it that the famous jockey's winnings were safely put by out of reach of the young man. Through Zimmer's foresight the jockey will come into a handsome competency when he reaches a more mature age.

From the very first Fuller was hard to control. He liked convivial characters and detested the abstemious life necessary to good jockeyship.

In 1903 Fuller won the Suburban Handicap with Africander, and led all the jockeys on the year's winnings and averages. Last winter Zimmer refused to sell his first call to Alex. Shields for $25,000. Thomas' agent then secured "Kelly" Phillips.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

First Race—Handicap; six furlongs: Rapid Water, 126; Monet, 110; Crown Prince, 108; Rose Ben, 106; Seymour, 100; Thistle Heather, 97.

Second Race—Selling; mile and seventy yards: The Huguenot, 109; Lord Advocate, 106; Reveille, 104; Akela, Line of Life, 105; South Trimble, April Shower, Homestead, Monte Carlo, 101; Bullfinch, Seymour, 99; Dimple, King Pepper, 98; Toi San, 95; Palette, 90.

Third Race—Selling; five and one-half furlongs: Uncas, 108; Far West, 107; Winchester, Niblick, Monacordor, 105; Blue Coat, 103; Thirty-third, 102; Belligerent, 101; Racerero, Belle Savage, 100; Fancy Dress, 99; Confessor, 98; Flinders, 95; Chimney Sweep, 93; Queen Rose, Shannonside, 90.

Fourth Race—The Richmond Handicap; six furlongs: Hamburg Belle, 124; Mamie Worth, 116; Gay Boy, 114; Ascension, 112; High Chancellor, 110; Cloten, 108; Mineola, 106; Pasadena, Toscan, 100; Augur, 98; Dick Bernard, 97; Austin Allen, 92; Gold Saint, 87.

Fifth Race—Handicap; five and one-half furlongs: Diamond, 126; Trapper, 120; Czaraphine, 116; Juvenaga, 114; Escutcheon, 113; Floralia, 108; Jim Beattie, Oliver Cromwell, 100; Eccentrical, 97; Amber Jack, 90.

Sixth Race—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth: Andalusian, 104; Duchess Ollie; Schoolmaster, Spring Silk, 100; Sir Shep, 98; Stepaway, Tom Lawson, 97; Arrietta, 96; Ikki, 95; Thespian, 94; Rouvier, 92; Destiny, Rosie Dinham, 90; Ned Moore, 84.

DELMAR ENTRIES.

First Race—Mile and one-sixteenth: Dr. Kier, 102; Pierce J., 107; Madoc, 95; Always Faithful, 90; Sweet Note, 95; William F. II., 104; Leenja, 89; Birdwood, 104; Kingstelle, 99; Imboden, 98; Flyer, 104; Bradley Bill, 95.

Second Race—Seven furlongs: Jungle Imp, 101; Tartan, 98; Dromio, 103; Byplay, 104; Bannock Belle, 98; Dameron, 103; Anadarco, 95; The Eye, 103; Passive, Algetha, 95.

Third Race—Six furlongs; allowances: Ingolthrift, 103; Anne Davis, 104; Montpelier, 103; Folies Bergeres, 104; Blytheness, 97.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs; handicap: Miss Mae Day, 114; Byron Rose, 98; Edith May, 94; Atlas, 90; Mattie H., 98; Braden, 94.

Fifth Race—Mile and one-eighth; handicap: Lubin, 112; Sam Craig, 92; Hippocrates, 108; Mafalda, 98; Mainspring, 85; St. Tammany, 102; Sambo, 102; Flora Willoughby, 92; Footlights Favorite, Taby Tosa, 96; George Vivian, 82.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs: Oudon, 103; Josette, Bensonhurst, 102; One More, 92; St. Daniel, 102; Mint Bed, 104; Felix Mozzes, 108; Laura Hunter, 102; Howling Dervish, 99; Crime, 99; Ben Lear, 102; Baggerly, 97.

Seventh Race—Mile and one-sixteenth: Check Morgan, 93; Mindora, 105; Frank Rice, 90; Ivernia, 102; Bourke Cockran, 105; Triple Silver, Athena, 90; Second Mate, 102; Sabot, 99; Tangible, 102; Tattenham, 96; Amberita, 93.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

First Race—Three-quarters of a mile; selling: Iola, Florence Fonso, 97; Maggie Leeber, 99; Trompeuse, Lem Reed, Bob Franklin, Determination, Bill Knight, Athleone, 102; Taxman, 105; J. K. Grillo, 105; Worthington, Nahasota, 107.

Second Race—Five-eighths of a mile; purse: Lady Ellen, Portia Sweet, Juichtan, Helma Belle, St. Bonni, May Ellen, Mead Plume, Ethel Day, 105; L. Goalet, Little Fraud, Mrs. Falconer, Mary Rosenfoss, Moonet, Crown Princess, 110.

Third Race—One mile; selling: Eclectic, Eva Claire, Vallarabia, 92; Easy Trade, Kilmorie, 95; Phlora, Santa Luna, 97; Shogun, Quincy, Mansano, Easter Boy, 100; Capt. Gaines, Marshal Ney, 101; Miss Melton, 104.

Fourth Race — Steeplechase; short course: Ruth's Rattler, Mike Rice, Snow Drift, Bank Holiday, Allegiance, 125; Malcolm M., 126; Islip, 127; Percy R., 129; Picktime, 135; Thornhedge, 135; Red Car, 150; Trenet the Mere, 168.

Fifth Race—Three-quarters of a mile; purse: Pensee, 97; Cascine, Comrade, Remorseful, 100; Presenetation, Sir Galant, Wain-a-Moinen, 103; Floral Wreath, Coruscate, 110.

Sixth Race—One and one-quarter miles; selling: Goo Goo, 97; Meggs, 99; Baird, 100; Swiftwings, 101; Beaucaire, 102; Prism, 105; Prof. Neville, Varro, 106.

WORTH ENTRIES.

First Race—Selling; one mile and seventy yards: Lucy E. S., 98; Duncan, Langford James, Berry Waddell, Chockayotte, Nannan, Belle Dodson, 104; Rian, 110.

Second Race—Selling; one and one-sixteenth: Polk Miller, Lady Belair, Lachaperone, Lila Noel, 90; Rowland M., 104; Serenity; Minger, 95; Sunny Shore, 99; Gilfain, 101; Ernest Parham, 102; Harry Preston, Chanterelle, Marshalsea, Wing Dance, Blue Mint, 104.

Third Race—Selling; Orland Stakes; one mile: Merry Pioneer, 94; Ahola, 95; Ethelene, 98; New Mown Hay, 100; Mad Mullah, 102; Ananias, Rankin, 103; Lady Jocelyn, 109.

Fourth Race—Selling; six furlongs: Trossachs, My Jane, 103; Troumvir, 107; St. Paula, Irene Mac, Hot, 108; Cardinal Wolsey, Best Man, 109; Optional, Automaton, Burning Glass, 112; Peter J., Tam O'Shanter, 114; Gus Heldorn, 115; Mansard, Poseur, 119.

Fifth Race—Selling; one and one-sixteenth miles: Martius, 96; Brand New, 100; Docile, 101; Dutiful, 103; Royal Pirate, Mezzo, Jigger, 104; Edward Hale, Columbia Girl, Falernian, 105; Dr. Stephens, Barkelmore, Clausus, 107; Bard of Avon, 109; Celebration, 110.

Sixth Race—Selling; mile and seventy yards: Postman, 104; Arab, Voila, Annora J., 107; Corbett's Bay, Santa Teresa, 109; Jingler, King's Court, Flaunt, 110; Harney, 113; W. J. Deboe, 118.

THEORIES DIFFER IN FOOTBALL GAME.

THE recent overthrow of Yale by West Point and the humiliation of Princeton at the hands of the middies have given rise to much speculation among the followers of football, says the Chicago Tribune. In the West such happenings at this stage of the season would mean woeful weakness on the part of the big teams. Nothing serves better than this to emphasize the difference between the theories on which Eastern and Western elevens are coached. The former have at most only two "big" games to prepare for, while in the West a series of four or even six championship contests is often played by the large teams. In the East, therefore, the full strength of the college team matures more slowly than would be possible for teams occupying corresponding positions in the West, if the latter wished to maintain their prestige. The smaller teams, on the other hand, are worked to a high degree of perfection early in the season, and the Yale and Princeton catastrophes are examples of the results. It all goes to show that if the old system is adhered to the "Big Four" will soon be a myth in Eastern football. A team which schedules games with other elevens nearly its own equal in weight and strength, and often its superior in the matter of coaching, cannot expect to make a clear record for the season unless more attention is given to the so-called "minor" contests. When practice games result in the defeat of the team which is being "practiced" they are more than mere preparatory contests. A victory in the most important game, while it may vindicate the strength of the large team, cannot remove the black eye a defeat at the hands of a smaller team gives it. Either the smaller elevens must be regarded with more respect by coaches of the larger teams or the famous and time-honored "Big Four" must pass out of existence.

ONLY SIX NEW RECORDS MADE

Weather Operated Against Speed At the Memphis Meeting.

MAJ. DELMAR THE NEW KING.

Dan Patch's Great Mile Marred By the Fact That Wind Shield Was Used.

THE INJURY TO ED GEERS.

WHILE world's records did not disappear as rapidly during the Memphis Trotting Association's annual meeting, just closed, as they did a year ago, six of the most important marks were toppled over and new time set up which will probably last for another year at least.

Climatic conditions, which horsemen regarded as unfavorable from day to day, characterized the time assaults on the watch, but the track was in perfect shape all the time. As smooth as any billiard table to all appearances and with its gradual turns which drivers claim prevent one from knowing when or where he enters into the turns, the track proper was all that was desired for record-breaking performances. But cold weather, which at times resembled midwinter, and with high winds prevailing during most of the trials, surprise has been occasioned that so many time tests proved successful.

Maj. Delmar, the new king of trotters, led in attacks on Father Time, although C. K. G. Billings' collection of harness stars succeeded in breaking a greater number of records. Mr. Billings' experience on his own track was the greatest disappointment of his career on the harness turf. He arrived here and prepared to entertain his friends at his private "shack" with the fond anticipation of beating Maj. Delmar for the second time in the Memphis gold cup race with Lou Dillon; with the idea that his queen trotter would shave seconds or fractions of seconds off her own and off of Maj. Delmar's world's records for a mile behind pace or in front of pace. Lou Dillon was beaten in the gold cup race by Maj. Delmar, which gave the New York Driving Club the possession of the trophy; Maj. Delmar beat every attempt made by Lou Dillon to lower the world's record without the aid of runner in front and established new figures for the distance—2:01¼—while the other members of Mr. Billings' stable failed in their attempts to lower the most important records created by Smathers' representatives or by other pacers or trotters from other barns.

Mr. Billings sought consolation alone in several attempts at team records and saddle records. With Charley Mac, his champion saddle trotter, he set new figures for professional as well as amateur riders to ride for. He drove Prince Direct and Morning Star to a new world's record of 1:00¾ for pacers to pole for half-mile, thereby reducing the best previous mark of 1:01¼. He drove The Monk and Equity a mile in 2:07¾, thereby lowering their own world's record for a trotting team by a quarter of a second. He also rated Prince Direct and Morning Star to a new world's record for amateur drivers of pacing teams for a mile in 2:06.

* * *

The Injury To Geers.

It was the irony of fate for Ed Geers, the veteran driver, to meet with a serious accident which resulted in a broken leg on the very last day of the trotting season. Geers is one of the most popular drivers in the history of the trotting turf and numbers his friends in legion in every city in the Grand Circuit, and, in fact, in every city in which he has appeared. Singularly enough the accident didn't take place in a race, but while he was warming up one of the horses in his stable. Had he been injured in a hotly contested struggle for turf honors it wouldn't have been so much of a surprise, but to meet with his injuries while exercising only goes to show that no one knows what fate has in store. Geers will have the sympathy of everybody in his misfortune, and if good wishes can restore him to health he should recuperate in short order. Geers is considered one of the very few upright drivers year in and year out who make the campaign through the big circuit. Any time a turf follower has a bet down on the Geers entry he feels certain that he is going to get a run for his money, and if the horse fails there is never the breath of scandal attached to the name of the driver. Geers knows the trotting game from beginning to end and he usually gets all that is coming to him during a season in the way of purses. Combinations have been formed against him by persons who were unable to enlist his services in schemes to swindle, but he always turned a deaf ear to the propositions only to incur the hostility of the unscrupulous drivers. He was up to all their tricks, however, and he could always be depended upon to take care of himself under all conditions. In the long run his honesty made him the most popular driver in America.

* * *

Marred By Wind Shield.

Dan Patch paced a mile at Memphis last Wednesday in 1:56, but the performance was marred by reason of the fact that a wind shield and a runner in front were used.

The Governing Board last winter decided that records made behind a wind shield were not fair tests of the speed of a horse and should not be recognized as records.

Mr. Savage, the owner of Dan Patch, took issue with the board, and continued to use the shield in all of Dan Patch's trials against time this season. With all due respect to Mr. Savage, there is no doubt but what the use of a wind shield is of great assistance to a horse, and it undoubtedly makes a difference of from two to three seconds.

Star Pointer paced a mile without the aid of a wind shield in 1:59¼, and until Dan Patch, great horse that he is, paces a mile below 1:59¼ without using a wind shield the old son of Brown Hal retains the championship.

Dan Patch is the fastest pacer that ever raced, and is capable of pacing a mile in 1:57 at least without the aid of a wind shield, but he has never done so, and until he does pace below Star Pointer's record, under the same conditions, the championship is retained by the old champion.

* * *

Bouquet For Geers.

A well-known harness horse critic says of Ed Geers: "There is no man connected with the trotting turf more highly regarded than this plain, honest man, whose whole life has been devoted to the training and development of the light harness horse.

"He has honored the turf by his connection with it, and should his injuries result in his permanent retirement he will be missed more than any man ever connected with the business.

"A simple, kindly man, slow of speech, but with a head full of wisdom and a heart full of kindness, he was beloved by every man connected with the trotting turf.

"There was something about the homely, quiet man from Tennessee which inspired respect, and I have seen perfect strangers turn and look after this plainly-dressed, countrified-looking man and ask their neighbors who he was.

"You have seen men you felt you could trust without asking their names or anything about them.

"Well, that is just the sort of a man Ed Geers is, and to him belongs the honor of having his life history summed up in these words:

"'He is an honest man.' As a trainer and driver of trotters and pacers the turf has never seen his superior, and he has probably driven more horses to records below 2:10 than any other trainer living, and each year during the past fifteen years he has been one of the commanding figures of the trotting turf.

"Thousands of men in all walks of life will hope for his speedy recovery and return to the turf."

World's Trotting Records To High-Wheel Sulky From 1806 To 1904.

Yankey, 2:59, 1806.
Boston Horse, 2:48½, 1810.
Trouble, 2:43½, 1826.
Sally Miller, 2:37, 1826.
Edwin Forrest, 2:36½, 1838.
Confidence, 2:36, 1838.
Dutchman, 2:32, 1839.
Lady Suffolk, Hoboken, N. J., October 13, 1845, 2:29½. Claim has been made that correct time for Lady Suffolk was 2:26.
Pelham, Centerville, N. Y., July 2, 1849, 2:28.
Highland Maid, Centerville, N. Y., June 5, 1853, 2:27.
Flora Temple, East New York, N. Y., September 2, 1856, 2:24½.
Flora Temple, Centerville, N. Y., August 9, 1859, 2:22½.
Flora Temple, Centerville, N. Y., August 9, 1859, 2:21½.
Flora Temple, Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1859, 2:21½.
Dexter, Boston, July 30, 1867, 2:19.
Dexter, Buffalo, August 14, 1867, 2:17¼.
Goldsmith Maid, Milwaukee, September 6, 1871, 2:17.
Goldsmith Maid, Boston, June 9, 1872, 2:16¾.
Occident, Sacramento, Cal., September 17, 1873, 2:16¾.
Goldsmith Maid, East Saginaw, Mich., July 16, 1874, 2:16.
Goldsmith Maid, Buffalo, August 7, 1874, 2:15½.
Goldsmith Maid, Rochester, August 12, 1874, 2:14¾.
Goldsmith Maid, Boston, September 2, 1874, 2:14.
Rarus, Buffalo, August 3, 2:13¾.
St. Julien, Oakland, Cal., October 25, 1879, 2:12¾.
Maud S., Rochester, N. Y., August 12, 1880, 2:11¾.
St. Julien, Rochester, N. Y., August 12, 1880, 2:11¾.
St. Julien, Hartford, Conn., August 27, 1880, 2:11¼.
Maud S., Pittsburg, September 11, 1880, 2:10¾.
Maud S., Rochester, N. Y., August 11, 1881, 2:10¼.
Jay Eye See, Providence, August 1, 1884, 2:10.
Maud S., Cleveland, August 1, 1884, 2:09.
Maud S., Cleveland, July 30, 1885, 2:08¾.
Maj. Delmar, Memphis, October 26, 1904, 2:07.

HEAVYWEIGHTS ARE HARD TO FIND.

New Giant With Great Strength Must Be Found To Whip Jeffries.

WHATEVER ill-effect the dearth of good heavy-weights may have on the boxing game, it certainly has hustled heretofore lethargic managers of fighters into a state of activity to discover some one capable of giving Jim Jeffries a battle for supremacy. Clever big men are as hard to find as precious jewels. They are worth their weight in gold, and with an adroit and shrewd pilot behind them they can accumulate more money than the greatest little fellows in the same space of time. But big men do not take to pugilism as readily as do their smaller brethren, and this is one of the reasons why we have so few heavyweights. The majority of the giants go in for other kinds of athletics. Only as a last resort do they take up boxing.

The big man with athletic tendencies is apt to be vain. He regards his good looks as essential to his success, and is very careful to preserve them. He realizes that his features are liable to be considerably mutilated and distorted if he goes into the fighting business, unless he is exceptionally clever. And no matter how skillful a man in the ring may be he is certain to receive a punch during the fight that may make his nose bleed, blacken his eye, disfigure his ear or puff his lips. Of course, a well-trained boxer gets over these hurts easily. In a few days most of the marks disappear, unless some bones have been broken. Accidents will naturally happen in the best regulated families, and the ring is not exempt in this respect. The seasoned fighter, the man whose gameness and pluck have been tested time and again, is satisfied to take all the licks in creation so long as he is the victor and the reward is made worth the while.

Despite its popularity, pugilism in the eyes of many is a depraved sport. Very few good arguments are offered why many should entertain this impression, but the fact remains that the profession is held in contempt in plenty of quarters. The average prize fighter is just as human and as good and as loyal as the average business man. He has simply taken up the business for the money there is in it and is satisfied to take hard knocks if he is amply paid for it. If he has a family he sees that they are well provided for. Many of them save their earnings in the ring and are law abiding and good members of society.

There are any number of big young men in this country to-day, who, with the proper kind of coaching and training, would be able to become famous and make money in the prize ring. But they are afraid to take up the calling, either for such reasons as these or because they are prejudiced. Of course, it is useless for anyone to go into the fighting business if he is not strong enough, or does not possess the requisite ability to make a successful fighter. While other kinds of athletics need strength and endurance, pugilism is thought to be the most strenuous of all. And that is one of the reasons why the sport is so popular and why it will remain so.

The fact that Jim Jeffries has so far proved invincible is no criterion that he cannot be whipped. He is only human, and a good strong blow delivered on a vital spot will send him low the same as any other man. It is only natural that a bruiser of his caliber should inspire fear in the hearts of his rivals. But fighters of Jeffries' caliber all have their day and are sure to meet with a reverse if they stay long enough at the business. There is no better paying profession in the world than the career of a successful scrapper. If he is on top and only battles twice a year he can gather enough of this world's wealth to keep him in luxury for the year following.

Billy Madden has the correct idea about heavy-weights. He has developed more champions in this class than any other manager. He can make more capital with a third-rate heavy-weight than he could with a champion little man. He is always on the alert for new talent in this division. He never turns a deaf ear to the letters he receives from ambitious candidates for prize ring fame, and he gets a lot of them from folks all over the country. He answers them personally and if the aspirant happens to be a heavy-weight he will get an audience all the quicker. He has an original method of trying them out and can distinguish their good and poor qualities without stretching his neck. He knows a brave man from a coward and has no use for any of the latter breed.

WHISKERS SERVE AS A SHIELD

Wisconsin Farmer Uses His Flowing Beard To Ward Off Foul Tips.

"UMPH!" grunted an American League rooter, when a foul tip caught the Chicago catcher in the wind pad. "That guy owes a vote of thanks to the man who invented the chest protector, all right, all right."

"You refer to Esau Sampson, I suppose," suggested the man higher up. "He didn't exactly invent the chest protector, though. It just came natural with him. Sort of growth, ye might say.

"It was back in the early eighties, the year that Bull Thompson, the Lightfoot Lilies' star catcher, got laid up. The Bull had a favorite trick, yer remember, of biting the bat and holding it with his teeth when the batsman drew back to hit the ball. He had 'em all guessing with the stunt, until he tried it on the terrible Swede of the Beaver Dam, Wis., Invincibles and got four of his teeth extracted for a three-base hit.

"For a while after Bull's accident the Lilies were up against it, and Captain Slugger Burrows was scouring the country high and low for some one to fill his shoes.

"'Twas down in Minnesota somewhere, I think, that he finally landed Esau Sampson. At any rate, Esau looked like an orthodox farmer, all right.

"Whiskers? Why, say, that man's face looked like an eastern view of the seventh Southerland sister going west with her hair down. Honest, he had the most fertile face I ever trained my lookers on. His beard was enough to make the most wayward of swallows homesick to nest again. It was so long that when he yawned he had to stop walking to keep from stepping on it.

"Did it bother him when he was playing ball? Never but once. On all other occasions those whiskers were the greatest help in the world to him.

"You remember what catchers had to stack up against in the foul tip line before the days of the chest protector? If 'twas nothing worse than the wreck of a floating rib or a vacuum in the air tank, a backstop could consider himself lucky.

"But that was where Esau used to show up so strong. The ball couldn't hurt him. When a foul tip shot through his hands there'd be a slight lowering of the jaw, a sharp rustling sound and we'd know that another ball was safely resting in Esau's wondrous facial foliage.

"The only time he came to grief through his hirsute chin crop was in a practice game with the Jones County Eye, Ear and Tongue Infirmary team the Wednesday before the big championship contest with the Ringtail Roarers.

"'Twas in the last half of the ninth and the game looked a lead-pipe cinch for the Lilies. The Infirmaries had two men on bases, two were out and there were two strikes and no balls on the batter.

"But you never can tell in baseball. Who'd ever have thought that just because Dean Braley, the Lilies' pitcher, put a little chewing gum on the ball to give it an extra twist for the third strike that that would have turned the tide of victory?

"It did, though. The third strike came low and Esau missed it. The gum on the ball caught his beard and yanked it between his legs with such terrific force that he turned a complete somersault.

"The Lilies rushed in from the field to his assistance, but before they could disentangle the ball from Esau's Kansas ramblers the three Infirmaries had crossed the plate with the runs that won the game.

"That put the Lilies in a quandary. They didn't so much mind losing a mere practice game, but what was to prevent the same thing from happening in the big championship contest with the Ringtail Roarers? Dean Braley said he couldn't give up the occasional use of chewing gum on the ball at that stage; it would simply ruin the effectiveness of his delivery.

"It was Esau himself who finally solved the problem. He appeared on the field in the Roarers game with his whiskers snugly encased in a freshly laundered pillow slip, and so successful did this contrivance prove as a safeguard against foul tips that before the season was out every catcher in that part of the country had adopted it in one form or another.

"And that, sir, to the best of my knowledge, is the origin of the present-day catcher's protector. At any rate, I've never heard it disputed."

M'GOVERN IS AFTER BOWKER.

Terry's Brother Makes An Inviting Proposition To the New Champion of the World.

HUGHEY M'GOVERN, Terry's brother, is persistent in his desire to get on a match with Jem Bowker, the new bantamweight champion of the world. His manager, Joe Humphreys, says that if Bowker will come to this side and fight he will give him $250 for expenses, $1,000 win, lose or draw, and bet him $2,500 on the side.

The American matchmaker of the National Sporting Club announces that Bowker will not come to this country, and has apparently advised against it, recommending him to fight only in the ring of the London institution. This same matchmaker also tried to frighten White from coming to this country with stories that he was being jobbed.

From the viewpoint of a man who wants all international contests pulled off in England this is all right, but it is not pleasing to those who want them over here. Bowker can get ten dollars in this country for every one he can make in England, and if he is a real champion he will be a very foolish boy not to come over here and meet our best. Humphreys has issued this statement:

"I notice in the various newspapers the statement made to the effect that the new bantam champion, Jem Bowker, does not intend to come over here to compete against our topnotch bantams.

"Why has he changed his mind so suddenly? Is it because he considers such good boys as Hughey McGovern, Tommie Murphy, Pinkie Evans and our other crack bantams are too hard game for him, or is it a fact that the club's American representative intends to send over to the other side a few soft ones, and herald them as champions.

"It is further stated that Bowker will not box anywhere but in the National Sporting Club. This looks very bad on the part of Bowker. A champion should be willing to compete against all comers as often as there is money in sight, and should not select any particular club, so long as he gets a square deal.

"The purses offered by the National Sporting Club just at present are very small; in fact, a very poor inducement for any American boy to cross the pond for. For instance, they offer a $1,000 purse for a good man against Bowker, and also allow you $200 for expenses. The winner's end would be $750, with training expenses deducted, which would leave about $500. The loser would receive $250, and after paying expenses would have just enough left to buy the Pall Mall Gazette.

"If any one should refuse the liberal offer made by the American representative they would be branded immediately as being afraid to meet the champion.

"I made the following proposition to Bowker: I will guarantee him $250 for expenses, $1,000 win, lose or draw, with Hughey McGovern, and bet him $2,500 on the side for a bout between him and Hughey in America for the bantam championship. This is a very fair proposition, and I will allow Bowker or his representatives any reasonable time in which to accept."

FINE BOUT TO BE FOUGHT TO-NIGHT

Gans and Britt To Meet For the Lightweight Championship.

OUGHT TO BE A TERRIFIC GO.

Experts Do Not Believe the Californian Can Withstand the Champion's Blows.

CHAT OF THE SQUARED CIRCLE.

EVERYTHING is in readiness for the big battle for the lightweight championship to-night at San Francisco, except, possibly Gans' reported inability to make the required weight, 133 pounds.

It is a long time since two good men have met at the real lightweight limit, and naturally there is considerable interest in the prospective bout. The conditions call for 133 pounds ringside, the real lightweight limit, and if both men come down to this notch it will be a fight for championship honors.

It is this weight proposition which has made fight fans dubious. Those who know Gans best assert with positiveness that the black fighter cannot make the weight and be strong. They know that Herford's boxer has had the time of his life to make 135 in the afternoon before a fight, and as a rule boxers do not find it any easier to reduce on the coast than any other place. Britt himself will undoubtedly have his troubles in getting down to the notch agreed upon. Two days ago Herford claimed that Gans was down to 136 pounds, and the manager asserted that Joe would not have the slightest difficulty in taking off three pounds during the remaining days.

With the weight conditions lived up to and both in good trim the fight should be one of the most important of recent years. Gans is unquestionably the lightweight champion and Britt got the decision over Young Corbett. This alone should make it a high-class affair. Gans is a hard hitter and has any number of bruising knockouts to his credit. He is also clever, and the two combined make him one of the best men seen in the ring for a long time. He is also considered a faker of the worst kind, but it is to be hoped that the San Francisco promoters and authorities will see to it this time that he fights on the square.

It is unreasonable to think that Britt will not try to do his best, as all his interests are centered in the city where the fight is to be held. He is the idol of fight fans on the coast and has up to this time borne a good reputation. It does not seem as if he could risk engaging in a suspicious fight at this stage of his career, especially with another bout with Young Corbett in prospect.

* * *

As to Britt's ability to stand the rushes of the black man, that is another question. Britt is not built along the same lines as is Gans. He does not possess the punch of Herford's negro, but there are many who argue that he is just as clever and speedier on his feet. Britt got the decision over Corbett in twenty rounds of fighting, but there are those who argue that the verdict might just as well have been reversed. In this fight, the toughest Britt has had, he did not give evidence of any knockout blows, and many claimed that he was in a bad way toward the closing rounds.

Doping the fighters along these lines Gans should be the favorite for to-night's go, provided he does not suffer too much through getting down to weight.

* * *

Gans declares that he could have made the weight at any time, but that it requires heroic effort and he has avoided it so far as possible.

"When a big stake like this comes along," said he, "a man can afford to deny himself a bit and to suffer some hardship for a few weeks. I have been reducing steadily and will make the weight gradually, getting to 133 right at weighing-in-time. The trouble is that when a fellow reduces like this he cannot let up at all or he would go back and all the work would have to be done over again."

"What do you think of the fight?"

"I have heard a lot about Britt, but I am not afraid. If he does not give me a better fight than that Frank Erne gave me in New York—one of the hardest I ever had—he will lose. Up to recent years I always considered that Erne and myself held the other lightweights safe and probably Frank would be good now if he had not lapsed in training."

* * *

Following Peter Jackson's startling appearance recently in a British prize ring, a crusade has been started in England against the present indifference of boxers to their wearing apparel. The prize fighters' costume, it is said, is running entirely too near the classic altogether.

In the old days boxers wore knee trunks and sleeveless shirts. Later they doffed the shirt as superfluous. The breeches, however, have been shrinking from year to year in an alarming fashion, till they are now approaching the ancient fig leaf at an alarming rate.

American boxers, it is said, have given the English sporting audiences the greatest shocks, and the Britishers are now advocating that the boxing club managers institute reform in the boxing costume.

* * *

The charge has been made that Frankie Neil is an in and outer.

Just as present the prospects are eye-watering for his having a glorious opportunity to disprove the charge of his early return from that dear London, England.

Tommy Feltz, Terry and Hughey McGovern and Brooklyn Tommy Sullivan, the conqueror of Abe Attell, are all inclined to pitch their canvas shacks on the trail of the lad who lost to Bowker. As Neil has not been the boy to split whiskers over terms, some of them are likely to be accommodated shortly.

Still he was beaten fairly, and a "welch" is out of place. It is easy to be a good winner. It takes a true sportsman to be a good loser.

* * *

While it may be all right for the overcharged enthusiast to toss up his sky piece and shout himself dark complected over the prospects of "Battling" Nelson in that game little scrapper's coming argument with "Young Corbett," one little mental note is worthy of the making.

Nelson is beyond doubt an in and outer. Were Nelson a horse his form would result in his being ruled out so completely that he would not be allowed to run in a pasture. An example of his form reversal was shown in his fight with Eddie Stearn, the Noblesville lad, who would not come six, seven, eight with boys in Young Corbett's class, yet who undoubtedly had it on the Chicago lad.

There can be no discount on Nelson at his best. He is a human drill, and his method of boring in has won him most of his good fights. He likes to carry the fight to his opponent.

Yet those same traits are the traits of Terry McGovern—a better fighter than Nelson ever will be—and they cost him his title. Stowed away safely in his memory "Young Corbett" has the exact measurements of Terry McGovern, which he himself took on two different occasions.

Is it not likely that those measurements will just about fit "Battling" Nelson?

* * *

Frankie Neil and his father have returned from England, and are now in the East. Both are disappointed at the defeat of Frankie, and the little fighter openly asserts that he would not have received the decision unless he had knocked Bowker out. The referee, according to Neil, decided every point in favor of the Englishman.

Tie In Pool Championship.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—Alfredo de Oro, of New York; Jerome Keogh, of Buffalo, and Thomas Hueston, of St. Louis, are tied for the pool championship of the world, de Oro winning to-night's game from Hueston by a score of 125 to 47. Each player named has won five out of seven games, and had Hueston won to-night's game he would have captured the championship. Keogh and Hueston will play off the tie to-morrow night and de Oro will play the winner Tuesday.

De Oro won the bank and Hueston made fifteen off his opponent's break. The St. Louis player, whose air was at first confident, later became rattled, missing many shots and playing poorer pool than at any time during the tournament. His highest run was only sixteen, while de Oro, who played brilliant pool throughout the game, made a run of 43.

Standing of the players:

Name—	W.	L.	Name—	W.	L.
Hueston	5	2	Clearwater	4	3
De Oro	5	2	Weston	3	5
Keogh	5	2	Sherman	1	6
Eby	4	3			

WAGNER IS DEAD.

Imported Stallion, Sire of Many Winners, Passes Away At Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The great horse, Imp. Wagner, one of the most noted thoroughbred stallions in this country, is dead at the farm of his owner, William Fields, Jr., near this city.

Wagner was brought to this country by "Plunger" Walton, and after a year or two in his stable was knocked down in a public sale held in this city for $310. In a few years he became so successful as a sire that he was regarded as one of the most valuable thoroughbred horses in Kentucky.

He got Imp, the only mare that ever won the Suburban Handicap, and she also won sixty-two other races and $70,914; Flying Dutchman, winner of thirty-two races and $31,660; Cleophus, winner of twenty-five races and $34,258; Minnehaha, winner of $12,600; Grand Opera, Flotow, Wotan, Robinson, Shieldbearer, Two Lick, Siegfried, Meistersinger, Picture Hat, Garvice, Wager, Anna Beall, Battery, Wolfram, May T. and Great Crossing. Imp. Wagner was bred in England by T. Stevens and sired in that country by Prince Charlie before the winner of the 2,000 guineas was imported to this country. His dam was Dutchess of Malfi, by Elland. Both his best daughters, Imp and Cleophus, are now in the Hamburg stud of John E. Madden. Wagner was twenty-two years old, and up to a couple of weeks ago was hale and hearty and made a full stud season this year.

TOMMY RYAN AND JACK ROOT TO BOX

Fighters Agree On Terms and Sign Articles For Ten-Round Bout.

TOMMY RYAN and Jack Root were matched yesterday for a ten-round bout, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The agreement was made after a meeting between the men and their managers, the arguments as to conditions lasting a bit over an hour. The men finally agreed to meet at 165 pounds, the weight to be made one hour before entering the ring.

It was announced after the agreement had been signed that the fight is to take place before the club offering the best inducements. It is understood, however, that the match will be pulled off at Blue Island, the Suburban Club having already put in a bid that has met with the approval of both principals. It is planned to have the fight to take place November 15, one week after the election.

The terms call for a division of the purse on a basis of 60 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent to the loser. The Root party was at first inclined to insist on an equal division of the money, but Ryan refused to consider this proposition. The other details of the battle, the selection of a referee and officials, have been left for later decision.

Another match consummated yesterday will give John Wille a chance against Jack O'Brien in a six-round bout before the National Athletic Club in Philadelphia on November 2. Wille, accompanied by Jack Curley, his manager, will leave for the East to-morrow night. Before returning Curley will visit New York and Boston in the interest of the Blue Island Club. Curley has received an offer from a San Francisco club for a return match between Noah Brusso and "Billy" Woods. The pair fought a twenty-round draw in Seattle a few weeks ago.

Harness Horses Reach Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The great racing string of trotters owned by L. V. Harkness and the stable of Scott Hudson arrived here to-day from Memphis. The Harkness horses were sent to the Walnut Hill Stock Farm to be turned out, while the Hudson string take up their old winter quarters at the Breeders' Association track. Included in the shipment were the crack Fereno, 2:05¾; Ozanam, 2:07¼; Jay McGregor, 2:07¼; Nancy H., 2:07½, and Mainland, 2:12. Hudson sent Bonnie Russell, 2:10¼, direct from Memphis to New York, where the noted gelding is booked for an early date.

All-Professionals 8, Reccius 6.

The All-professionals defeated the Reccius team yesterday by a score of 8 to 6 at Reccius Park before a large crowd. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Following is the score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R.	H.	E.
All-professionals	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	8	5	4
Reccius	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	6	3

Batteries — All-professionals, Schwenk and Seibert; Reccius, Wacker and Vetter. Umpire—Kane.

Handzarra At Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The crack two-year-old chestnut filly, Handzarra, by Handsel, dam Elizarra, by Imp. Pizarro, and the four-year-old stake winner, Incubator, by Imp. Ingoldsby, dam My Chick, by Imp. Glenelg, which Frank Van Meter has been racing in the East this fall, arrived here to-day and were turned out for the winter. Van Meter will spend the winter in California, returning here in March to take up Handzarra and other horses he will campaign in 1905. The sensational filly goes into winter quarters entirely sound.

Says Gans Will Be At Weight.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—Accepteing as accurate statements from the Gans camp, the lightweight champion will be at weight, 133 pounds, when he meets Britt to-morrow night. Gans did road work this morning and afternoon. His weight was announced to-night to be under 133. Britt's training is at an end, and he did only light work to-day. The betting continues light. The prevailing odds are 10 to 8, with Gans the public choice. It is thought Gans will enter the ring a 7 to 10 favorite at least.

RUSE WORKED WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

How Lieut. Wickham Captured Negro Who Broke Jail At Bardstown.

seeing a strange negro at seventh and Grayson streets yesterday, Lieut. Wickham walked up to him and said:

"I want you."

"I'm the nigger you is after. I'm the one," was the reply. The Lieutenant was surprised at the easy success of his ruse, but maintained the bluff and said:

"Well, I'll just take you to jail and send you back where you belong."

As they walked to the jail the negro said that his name was Harrison Cox; that he had been sentenced to a year in jail at Bardstown on the charge of robbery, and had escaped. He had served only one month when he left Bardstown.

Lieut. Wickham then telephoned to Bardstown and found that the negro had told the exact truth, and he will take the prisoner to that place this morning.

MIKE KELLY TO STAY IN ST. PAUL

Rumor That Finn Will Manage Toledo Club Next Year.

MINORS HOLD BEST PLAYERS.

Tim Hurst Has One On a Brush Leaguer Who Called Him Down.

OTHER NEWS OF THE DIAMOND.

MIKE KELLEY will again manage the St. Paul team, champions of the American Association in 1903-4, instead of going to Toledo. At least this is the information imparted by an American Association magnate who attended the minor league meeting last week at New York.

It appears that George Lennon purchased a half interest in the Toledo club last summer to keep it out of the hands of T. J. Brice, of Columbus, O., and he was to turn the club over to Mike Kelley, who was to pay for the stock out of the earnings.

Since then Lennon and Kelley have both had a change of heart. Lennon is fearful that the loss of Kelley in St. Paul will materially affect the support of the St. Paul team and Kelley does not care to try and build up a team in Toledo so long as Charles Strobel, who is part owner, has anything to say about running either the team or the business affairs of the club.

According to the Western magnate who gave out the information Mike Finn, former manager of the Little Rock team, who was engaged by Lennon to run the St. Paul team next year, will be sent to Toledo to manage that team, but whether as part owner or simply as a paid manager was not stated.

* * *

Tim Hurst, he of the many funny stories, experiences on the diamond, was at the minor meeting, and Tim unloaded a few of his tales at the banquet table, and all of them created rounds of applause and laughter.

"When I was umpiring a game in Chicago one day in the fall," said Tim, "a young bush leaguer made his appearance. He was mild as a May zephyr in that first game, but he made a one-handed stop and a timely hit, and the next day my bucco came strutting on the field with his chest so far expanded that he could not expectorate over it.

"He paid no more attention to me than if I was a lamppost when he came to the bat the first time, but when I called a strike he whirled around and gave me one of those looks that are calculated to make you crawl on the ground.

"'You know they have corners on them in this league,' said I, and he handed back this: 'I know they have, but I didn't think they were bay windows.'"

* * *

Charley B. Power spins this story on Fred Raymer:

"An amusing thing happened during a 19 to 1 game in Boston. In the seventh inning a Pittsburg runner started for second and Catcher Moran's throw arrived in Raymer's hands a second too late.

"To the surprise of every one present Raymer shot the ball back to Moran with all the force at his command. There was no one on third at the time and all were at a loss to understand why the throw was made.

"When Raymer came to the Boston bench at the end of the inning, Manager Buckenberger asked him for an explanation.

"'Well,' said Raymer, looking sort of sheepish, 'it was the first time during the game that there was not at least one Pittsburg player headed for the plate. They had been going around the base lines so fast that I felt sure that a throw to the plate would catch some one.'"

* * *

The minor baseball leagues intend to hold their best playing talent or make the major leagues pay fancy prices for players drafted. The drafting price has been doubled by the minors probably with the view of retaining their best men and also to get good figures for the stars they may lose to the two big organizations through the draft rule. The major leagues might ignore the minors altogether and secure players without paying a drafting price, but in the long run the minors would likely bring the larger leagues to time. The minors at their meeting last week in New York adopted a more stringent rule than ever to cover contract jumping. As all the minor leagues are under the government of the National Association, a player who jumped a contract in any of the leagues would be shut out from playing ball, provided he failed to deliver the goods in the two big leagues after having jumped his contract with the minors. The new drafting prices are to go into effect upon the approval of the National Commission, which will act for the National and American leagues on the subject. The National Commission may not approve of the draft prices, however.

* * *

This is the time of year when a great many ball players express doubt about continuing in the game. That is an ancient custom which is accepted as part of the play to "jack up the price" on their services. "Next season" will find them at the old stand. Once in a while there are actual retirements, but in a full score of years not enough could be recalled to match with the fingers of both hands. The stove business in Indian Territory is not so pressing that Iron Man Joe Ginnity is impelled to hurry away from the metropolis, for he is booked to take a chance on losing his arm in a Bush League game in New York this afternoon. Unless there was some written clause in his New York contract that prohibited his joining forces with any club other than the New York Nationals it would seem that as a free agent he could join the Seraphs at Los Angeles if the Pacific Coast League did not object to such bolstering of a team in its circuit. Oscar Jones, of the Brooklyns, is pitching for Oakland, and nobody has made any fuss about it. That the Iron Man would turn down an income that reaches nearly $400 a week for six months to share in the profits of an Indian Territory enterprise while his arm holds out would be equivalent to the expression of the belief that he had lost his mind. There is no danger of McGinnity going to seed until his wing cracks. Parisian Bob Caruthers was "the" original of these retiring brethren of the diamond. He jumped to Europe and expressed the intention of quitting the game to go into the hardware business. Sir Robert was back in time to sign a contract, and as far as the hardware business is concerned he has steadily refused to recognize it, and during the past season he was a member of President Sexton's staff of Western League umpires.

* * *

"Base running has declined simply because it is harder to get a start than it was in the old days," was the way Mique Kahoe put it. "Let a pitcher hold the runner so close to the base that he is 'frozen' there, and it isn't any trick to throw him out at second. Any catcher in the country should be able to stop base running under those conditions. If the pitcher is careless and doesn't watch bases closely then the backstop has a hopeless sort of chance to throw anybody out who is quick enough to take advantage of the opening given to him."

It is the brains that help the legs out in the base running of to-day. Frank Selee can ill afford to lose Johnny Kling, who, like Roger Bresnahan, is warbling: "I Want to be a Mogul!" It is not likely that the Chicago clubs will willingly waive claim to Kling, and his dream of managing the Kansas City A. A. team is one that can hardly be realized without snapping the tie that binds the minors and majors. Every club in the National and American Leagues would take a chance with Kling if he could possibly be annexed.

IT is reported that John Ganzell and Jim McGuire are figuring to buy the Grand Rapids Central League club.

NO CROWD

Was On Hand To Meet Fairbanks.

CHARLESTOWN, IND., MEETING

PROVES FLAT FAILURE AND REPUBLICANS ARE DISCOURAGED.

RALLIES IN NEW ALBANY.

The Republicans of Clark county are much chagrined at the chilly reception given Senator Charles W. Fairbanks Saturday at Charlestown, Ind. Senator Fairbanks' special train passed through the town in the afternoon, and his schedule called for a ten minute speech at that point. The meeting had been extensively advertised, and the Republicans were hoping for a big turnout. when the train arrived Senator Fairbanks stepped out of his car expecting to be cheered by a throng of several hundred men. His hat was in his hand and his warmest smile was on his lips, but to his eurprise two or three loungers were all that met his gaze. He retired hastily to the car and gave orders for the train to proceed. The conductor pulled the bell cord and the surprised engineer pulled open the throttle.

The failure of the Republicans to turn out is discouraging to the campaign managers and indicates little interest on behalf of the Roosevelt ticket in Southern Indiana.

WANT DAVIS TO SPEAK.

Vice Presidential Candidate May Go To New Albany.

The Democrats of New Albany and Floyd county are exhibiting more enthusiasm than at any time during the campaign, and there will be something doing every night of the week. It is the intention to hold meetings at convenient places in each of the wards of the city, at Six-mile Switch, in the West Albany precinct and at all the precincts of the outside townships. These meetings will be addressed by popular speakers.

Capt. Thomas Hanlon, chairman of the Democratic District Central Committee, hopes to have the Hon. Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice President, speak at New Albany. Mr. Davis is to enter the State at Lawrenceburg, and Capt. Hanlon hopes to induce him to make New Albany one of his stopping places on the way north, over the Monon railway. Mr. Davis will speak at the stations along the line of the Monon as far as Greencastle, going thence to Indianapolis.

It is expected that the Hon. B. J. Tillman, of South Carolina, one of the most interesting platform speakers of the country, will address a Democratic meeting at the New Albany Operahouse Saturday night. He will speak at Corydon Saturday afternoon. The announcement was made that the Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, would speak at the Operahouse in New Albany next Friday night, but engagements made by Mr. Williams in other places rendered it impossible.

The Democratic organization in the New Albany district composed of the counties of Floyd, Clark, Scott, Washington, Orange, Harrison, Crawford, Perry and Dubois, is complete in every detail and the party vote to the last man will be brought out Tuesday of next week. Capt. Hanlon, the chairman, has made repeated visits to the various counties, and he is confident that the Democratic majorities of two years ago will be greatly increased.

GRAND LODGE ORGANIZED.

Indiana Veteran Firemen Will Have Headquarters In New Albany.

New Albany will be the headquarters of the Grand Lodge of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association of Indiana, a charter having been received in that city from the Secretary of State by the Board of Directors composed of Thomas E. Spence, John Denny, Everett Wattam, J. Wesley Burd, Thomas V. Stran, John Phillips and W. C. Roose. A meeting will be held to-night at the headquarters on West Market street, near Second street (the old Oceola Engine House) for the purpose of revising the constitution and by-laws, and for the election of the officers of the Grand Lodge.

Lodges of Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association are located in Evansville, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Ft. Wayne, Terre Haute, Madison and other cities, and it is expected that all of these will apply for charters for admission to the Grand Lodge, and it is the intention to urge the organization of the volunteer firemen in other cities of the State not having paid departments into subordinate lodges of the Grand Lodge, just established in New Albany, the object being to continue these organizations of the old-time fire fighters as long as the veterans live.

The New Albany Volunteer Fire Department was established more than seventy years ago, and until it was superseded by the paid department it was one of the best in Indiana. The department owned three large double deck hand engines, two side brake engines, and a hook and ladder truck and the entire department numbered more than 1,500 members. The New Albany Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association was organized about twelve years ago, being the first of the kind in Indiana. The prime mover in the organization was the late Capt. William Merker, who had been in the service as a volunteer and in the paid department for nearly a half century.

NEW ALBANY.

—Pawnee Haymakers No. 37½ will give their annual Halloween dance at Maennerchor Hall to-night.

—The annual meeting of the Floyd County Humane Society will be held in Carnegie Library Hall, Bank and Spring streets, next Saturday night.

—The Rev. and Mrs. Stanley R. Grubb, of Corydon, will leave this week for Columbia, S. C., where the Rev. Grubb has accepted a call to the pastorate of a church.

—Next Wednesday afternoon and night the Ladies' Hospital Club will give a euchre for the benefit of the hospital at St. Joseph's Hall, East Eighth street, near Spring.

—Roy Norris, of Louisville, and Miss Emma Abbott, of this city, were married last evening at the parsonage of Centenary Methodist church by the pastor, the Rev. W. F. Smith.

—Revival meetings will be held nightly this week at Wesley Chapel under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. H. H. Allen. These meetings began a week ago, and have met with gratifying success.

—The funeral of William Collins took place yesterday morning at the family home, 319 Thomas street, the Rev. Thomas G. Beharrell conducting the services, and the burial was in the Slate Run cemetery, a short distance east of the city.

—Miss Elizabeth E. Sagabiel died at noon yesterday, after a long illness with Bright's disease, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Charles A. Brown, 412 East Main street. She was in her twenty-first year, and was a devout member of the First Presbyterian church.

—Lawrence Mertz, a former resident of this city, son of Joseph Mertz, was run over by a Monon freight train at Bloomington Saturday afternoon and died a few minutes later. He was thirty-one years old and unmarried. His body will be brought here to-day for burial.

—The funeral of John Scharf, Sr., who dropped dead Saturday afternoon, will take place this afternoon at his residence, 64 East Eighteenth street. The services will be conducted by the Rev. D. P. Holt, pastor of Jennie De Pauw Memorial M. E. church, and the burial will be in Fairview cemetery.

—A euchre and social will be given next Thursday afternoon and night at the club house of the North Y and Pastime Club by Branch No. 9, Catholic Knights of America, the object being to raise funds to be used in the entertainment of the delegates to the State Convention of that fraternity to be held in this city in February.

—The annual convention of the Floyd County Sunday-school Association will be held at Georgetown, ten miles northwest of this city, Thursday and Friday of this week. Delegates will be present from all the Sunday-schools of the county, and in addition there will be present leading workers of both Indiana and Kentucky. All who attend will be entertained by the people of Georgetown, whether delegates or visitors.

—Saturday night as Miss Edith Williams, who lives on East Eighteenth street, was walking down Market street her purse containing $1.80 was snatched from her hand by a negro, who made his escape out the alley beside Holy Trinity Catholic church. The screams of Miss Williams attracted the attention of several men, who pursued the negro some distance up Main street, but he finally outfooted them.

—The alarm from box No. 4 yesterday morning was caused by a slight blaze on the roof of a frame house on West Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, owned by Monroe Smith. The damage will amount to about $35, covered by insurance. The alarm from box No. 24 at noon yesterday was caused by a blaze in the frame house on Vincennes street, near Spring, owned by Mrs. Julia Banes and occupied by Mrs. Barrett. The loss was small.

—The Harmonic Orchestra, under the direction of D. R. Gebhart, instructor of music in the public schools of the city, will give an entertainment at Maennerchor Hall Monday night, November 14, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. The trustees of the association have not asked for any help in the maintenance of the institution for several years, and they believe there will be no difficulty whatever in disposing of tickets. The entertainment will be high class in every particular.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

—The Jeffersonville High School football team was defeated at Salem Saturday by a score of 39 to 6.

—Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Parks left yesterday for St. Louis, where they will remain for a week at the fair.

—James B. Christie has been nominated for Trustee of Vienna township, Scott county, on the Prohobitionist ticket.

—The woman's union prayer meeting will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. A. M. Huckleberry, 315 Ohio avenue.

—The Republicans of Scott county will hold their final rally at Scottsburg Friday, at which time Senator Albert J. Beveridge and Capt. W. E. English will speak.

—Many persons attended the three services at Howard Park yesterday when the new Christian church was dedicated, the Rev. T. J. Legee, State evangelist, officiating.

Abanaki Tribe, No. 367, of Red Men, of Bethlehem, held memorial services yesterday, the Rev. J. T. Sampson, of Legrange, Ky., preaching the sermon at the Presbyterian church.

—Milton B. Davis, aged seventy-four years, and Sophia Louise Davis, aged thirty-two years, each of whom has been married before, were married at Underwood yesterday.

—Andrew Denner, of Louisville, forty-seven years old, died at Watson Saturday evening of cancer. The body will be taken to Louisville this morning for burial in Cave Hill cemetery.

—The Democratic campaign in this city will end Saturday night with a rousing meeting at the Armory, at which time Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, will be the speaker.

W. E. Cox, who was a candidate against Judge W. T. Zenor for the Democratic nomination of Representative to Congress from this district, will speak at the Armory to-night.

—This is the last week for paying State, county and city taxes, and extra help has been engaged by County Treasurer Coll and City Treasurer Perry to take care of the rush that is expected.

—It has been a long time since there were so many empty houses in Jeffersonville, the lack of employment causing numerous persons to leave. On one block on Meigs avenue there are eleven vacant cottages.

—During a Democratic meeting at Sellersburg Saturday night William Brown became abusive and threatened to cut several persons with a knife. He was arrested and taken before Magistrate J. H. Weir and fined.

—The Clarksville Town Board will meet Thursday night and the resignation of Andrew P. Williams, President of the School Board, will be handed in and a successor will be elected. Williams has located at Butler, Pa.

—All of the local candidates who have been touring the county for a week returned yesterday and say they found the Democratic prospects entirely satisfactory and the usual good majority will be given at the coming election.

—The dirt taken from the excavation for the cellar at the Elks' Home is being used to form a terrace around the Carnegie Library in Warder Park, and next spring the grounds are to be beautified by the Civic Improvement Club.

—Capt. Clegg arrested James Chambers, an umbrella mender, on the charge of intoxication and locked him up. Chambers was leading his little child along the Pennsylvania track and a train had to be stopped to keep from killing the child.

—James Rodgers was arrested Saturday night by Officers Summers and Johnson on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that he rented a mule and wagon from Charles S. Hay, then took them to Kentucky and sold them.

—The Government in a short time will call for bids at the local depot for building two Concord stages, which are to be duplicates in appearance of those used years ago in carrying the mails across the plains. They are to be delivered at Fort Yellowstone.

—Arrangements have been practically completed for the speaking of Senator C. W. Fairbanks next Saturday morning at 7:45 o'clock. He will occupy but twenty minutes and the address will be delivered from the end of his car at the Ninth-street depot.

—The police this evening will be given instructions to arrest all persons injuring public or private property to-night on account of it being Halloween, and no one is to be spared. In former years the greatest annoyance has been caused by young women.

—At the regular meeting of the City Council to-morrow night the question of bettering the city's financial condition will probably be discussed, but what can be done is a question, as the tax levy for general purposes is up to the limit, $1 on the $100 valuation.

—Charles Wright, seventy-seven years old, who said he was trying to make his way from Peru, Ind., to Louisville to get into a hospital, wandered into Sheriff Pernett's residence Saturday night and fell from exhaustion. He will be sent to Louisville this morning.

—Considerable bad feeling exists among the Republicans of Washington township against the party leaders because they allowed the nominations of Ben Lattimer for Trustee and C. P. Hostetler for Assessor to go by default in not certifying them so they could get on the ticket.

—Complaints are again being made by persons living on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad inside the city limits of the useless sounding of locomotive whistles, which was recently stopped by an order of Supt. Taylor. There is an ordinance against the practice, and Capt. Clegg says he will enforce it.

—At the coming election Samuel Berry, of New Washington, will cast his nineteenth vote for a Democratic nominee for President. He began with Andrew Jackson in 1832 and has never missed going to the polls since then. He was born at Fern Creek, Ky., March 13, 1811, and has lived in Washington township eighty-seven years.

TRINITY METHODIST BEGINS AGGRESSIVE FORWARD MOVEMENT

Expects To Interest Many Transients Who Are Members of No Church.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Third avenue and Guthrie street, has gained by aggressive work the name of being one of the most active and progressive of Louisville churches. When the church was built some five years ago during the pastorate of Dr. Collins, provision was made by the foresight of the building committee for future contingency. A remarkable growth came to the church during the brilliant pastorate of Dr. W. F. Sheridan, whose slogan of all the year evangelism has become a rallying cry in Trinity Church.

The present pastor, the Rev. H. G. Ogden, is quite as zealous for aggressive evangelism as have been his predecessors, and shortly after assuming the duties of his ministry in Louisville, proposed to the church the plan which is now being worked out, the initial service of which will be held next Tuesday night. Realizing the situation of Trinity Church in the heart of the down-town district, with many transients constantly about, and in the midst of a large population that lived in single rooms or small flats, the pastor desired to have the church as far as possible minister to the needs of the people.

Consequently, an entrance from the principal thoroughfare, Third avenue, was provided, giving easy access to rooms provided below by the foresight of the Building Committee. These rooms have been provided with extra lights; tables, which will have upon them all the latest periodicals, have been placed in position, a new piano has been purchased, easy chairs have been put in and everything done to make a comfortable place for those who may care to come to these rooms and rest and read a while. The reading-room will be open after 5 o'clock each evening, and all are welcome.

On Friday night the boys will be given possession.

A committee of the official board, with Capt. Dan Carrell at its head, will be made responsible for the success of the Friday evening meetings, but boys from all over the city are invited to participate with Trinity Cadet Corps in the privileges of their meetings and drills. Plans are being completed for a Saturday evening popular concert. In England among the churches having the forward movement this has been a most important feature. The plan includes lectures, concerts and entertainments.

But especial emphasis in the whole movement is to be placed upon the evangelistic services which will be held each evening. The church membership has been divided so that each member is with others responsible for the success of the meeting on some special evening each week.

The Executive Committee, which consists of C. B. Nordeman, C. C. Stoll, Secretary S. H. Jones, Dr. J. Hunter Peak and F. S. Coon, have been active in making the preliminary arrangements and they are rapidly nearing completion.

The work will be appropriately inaugurated on next Tuesday evening. A programme of great promise is being prepared. Special music will be rendered and an address by the Rev. Dr. Madison Swadiner, who for several years was superintendent of City Missions in Cincinnati, will be given. There will be short talks by others likewise interested and experienced. A social hour will follow the formal programme. The social department of the Epworth League, which will have charge of the reading rooms, will provide light refreshments for those attending. All are cordially invited by the church to be present, and not only for the initial evening but for any or all of the meetings. The church is open for use and every one is welcome to the privileges offered.

CHURCH SONGS CLASH WITH SALOON PIANO RAGTIME

Baptist Theological Students Begin Religious Crusade In the Red Light District.

In the midst of the Red Light district, with the music from dance halls ringing in his ears, C. S. Fredwell, of Washington State, a student in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, stood at Tenth and Green Saturday night and preached to those who were interested enough to stop and listen. Behind him stood ten fellow students, who sung hymns during the intermissions in the sermon. The music of their voices singing "No, Not One," intermingled with the strains from an adjoining hall, where a cracked tenor, accompanied by a drum and a piano, was exercising his vocal organs with "Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis."

The young preacher stood with bared head and spoke in a loud voice, calling upon those on the sidewalk to turn away from the "dens of sin" and seek the light of religion. As he spoke he gesticulated and little by little his audience grew until the sidewalk was blocked. His friends stood close behind him, as if they were prepared for an attack from the frequenters of the halls.

Fredwell told the story of David, and all the time that he spoke the dancing to the ragtime music within could be heard. Women came by, stood, listened a moment and went on their way laughing. The owner of the dance hall, in front of which the strange little band of students stood, looked on, his hands in his pockets and a peculiar smile of interest and derision upon his lips.

"Looks like they are going after you, doesn't it?" said a passerby, but the proprietor only relaxed his features into a broad grin and, fingering his diamond stud, said:

"It'll attract the crowd, and that is what I want. It is a new stunt, and that is what I am looking for. Anything for a change. Let 'em go, if they can get anything but the horse laugh around here, they are welcome to it. I was thinking about inviting them in."

"We have started our crusade," said one of the students, "and we expect to keep it up all winter. We are going to preach in the worst places we can find, and we intend to be there whenever the biggest crowd is on hand. It is our plan to fight fire with fire."

Cured of Asthma

After 35 years of Suffering.

It will be gratifying to Asthmatic readers to learn that an absolute cure has at last been discovered by Dr. Schiffmann. That the remedy is an effectual one cannot be doubted after perusal of such testimony as that of C. W. Van Antwerp, Fulton, N. Y., who says: "Your remedy (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure) is the best I ever used. I bought a package of our druggist and tried it and one box entirely cured me of Asthma, and I have not had it since. I can now go to bed and sleep all night with perfect comfort, which I have not done before for 35 years and I thank you for the health that I now enjoy. I hope that you will publish this letter, that others may learn of its wonderful virtues."

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 891, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

ADVANCE

In Pig Iron Continues Week By Week.

SURPLUS STOCKS EXHAUSTED.

A PROBABLE INCREASE IN THE WAGES OF MINERS.

STRIKE STILL IN PROGRESS.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—Leading iron producers in this district announce that No. 2 foundry pig iron is now selling for $12 per ton, which is an advance of fifty cents per ton during the past week, and a rise of $2.50 per ton for the past six weeks. The demand continues very active and producers are careful to make no sales on long time contracts, especially contracts for next year, as they anticipate a further rise in prices. In fact some of the largest producers are selling to none but their regular customers at present. Practically all the surplus stocks in the yards, which accumulated to large proportions during the dull season of last spring and summer, have been disposed of, and as matters now stand the demand is slightly in excess of the production, which has been very considerably increased during the past few weeks.

Following the recent advance in iron prices it is expected that during the coming week the wages of those miners whose pay is based, according to the sliding scale contract, upon the selling price of pig iron, will be increased two and a half and possibly five cents per ton of coal mined. The minimum price of forty-seven and a half cents per ton is now being paid the miners. The advance will affect some 8,000 men, and would affect a great many more but for the strike of the union miners at the mines of five of the leading producers. However, it is claimed that the effects of the strike are rapidly disappearing, since many new men are being imported, and the commercial mines which have made contracts are running at full time.

Engineers May Strike.

Danville, Ill., Oct. 30.—"Unless the operators grant the demand of the hoisting engineers, the men will strike Monday night at 12 o'clock." This was the statement given out to-day by National President Mack Taylor, of the Engineers Union. The referendum vote was counted to-day and shows that only about forty of the eight hundred engineers voted to consider the proposition of the operators.

Goes To Atlantic Coast Line.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 30.—The Macon, Dublin and Savannah railroad has been transferred to the control of the Atlantic Coast line. Mr. T. K. Scott, general manager of the Georgia railroad, was elected president. The road runs between Macon and Vidalia, a distance of about eighty miles.

A Famous Case Decided.

Mexico City, Oct. 30.—The Supreme Court of the Republic has decided after six years of litigation that the famous Lopez ranch of Tamaulipas rightfully belongs not to Lopez, but to J. O. Brictson. The value of the property is $3,500,000. Brictson bought the ranch in 1898.

Pfafflin's New Job.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—Superintendent Emil H. Pfafflin, of the E. and T. H. railway, will become superintendent of construction on the Southern Indiana railroad from Chicago to Terre Haute November 1. He will be succeeded by James Douglass, trainmaster of the E. and T. H.

LIVELY WEEK FOR DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

Meetings For Louisville and Jefferson County Every Night.

The Democrats of Louisville will enter the last week of the campaign with confidence in the result and will leave no stone unturned to get out the full vote. The closing meeting of the campaign will probably be held on next Saturday night instead of the night before the election as was first planned, but this has not been definitely settled. The committee is rather inclined to the belief that more can be accomplished by a big meeting on Saturday night and is now discussing plans for this meeting. Many rallies will be held this week in the city and county. The following were announced by Emmet Slattery, the secretary of the Campaign Committee:

Monday, October 31—Robb's schoolhouse, Preston street road, R. W. Bingham and Morton K. Yonts; Old Guard Democratic Club, Goss avenue and Texas street, Swagar Sherley and Charles Neumeyer.

Tuesday, November 1, 3 p. m.—Fairmont, Judge Matt J. O'Doherty and R. W. Bingham; 8 p. m., Fern Creek, same speakers.

Wednesday, November 2—Twelfth and Oak streets, Judge Matt J. O'Doherty, Swagar Sherley, Thomas Walsh and Edward Hill; Dyed-in-the-Wool Democratic Club, Seventh and Hill streets, Harry Robinson and J. C. O'Connor.

Thursday, November 3—West End Colonial Democratic Club, Fifteenth and Maple streets, Judge Matt J. O'Doherty, Judge Charles A. Wilson and J. C. O'Connor; Twelfth Ward Parker Club, Twenty-fifth and Market streets, R. W. Bingham.

Friday, November 4—Labor Democratic Club, Preston and Market streets, Swagar Sherley, Charles Carroll and Muir Weissinger.

Marine Intelligence.

Queenstown, Oct. 29.—Arrived: Arabic, New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Palermo, Oct. 30.—Arrived: Canopic, Genoa for Boston via Naples and Ponta del Gada.

Boulogne, Oct. 29.—Sailed: Rotterdam, from Rotterdam for New York, and passed Lizard 30th.

Queenstown, Oct. 30.—Sailed: Etruria, from Liverpool for New York.

Dover, Oct. 30.—Sailed: Finland, from Antwerp for New York; Phoenicia, from Hamburg for New York via Boulogne.

New York, Oct. 30.—Sailed: Koenigin Luise, Naples and Genoa.

New York, Oct. 30.—Arrived: United States, Copenhagen, Christiania and Christiansand.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended October 30, at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
New York	44	.00	Cairo	58	.00
Pittsburg	48	.00	St. Louis	64	.00
Washington	44	.00	Cincinnati	54	.00
Charlotte	58	.00	Indianapolis	54	.00
Atlanta	62	.00	Chicago	48	.00
Jacksonville	60	.00	Davenport	52	.00
Montgomery	68	.00	Marquette	40	.00
New Orleans	64	.00	St. Paul	52	.00
Galveston	66	.00	Bismarck	58	.00
C'pus Christi	64	.20	North Platte	54	.00
San Antonio	58	.14	Omaha	62	.00
Shreveport	66	.00	Kansas City	54	.00
Palestine	66	.00	Dodge City	52	.00
Vicksburg	68	.00	Oklahoma	64	.00
Little Rock	64	.00	Amarillo	52	.00
Fort Smith	62	.00	Abilene	58	T
Memphis	64	.00	El Paso	56	.28
Nashville	62	.00	Modena	56	.00
Chatanooga	60	.00			

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 30, 1904.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	30.30	30.26
Temperature	40	59
Dewpoint	37	45
Humidity	90	60
Wind direction	NW	N
Wind velocity	2	8
Weather	Clear	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 30, 1904.

Maximum temperature	67
Minimum temperature	37
Mean temperature	52
Normal temperature	50
Departure for day	+2
Departure for month	+32
Departure since March 1	−58
Prevailing winds	North
Mean barometer	30.28
Mean relative humidity	75
Character of day	Clear
Total precipitation	.00
Normal precipitation	.10
Departure for day	−.10
Departure for month	−2.44
Departure since March 1	−10.00

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The fiscal year of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, the largest river concern and the heaviest shippers of river coal, ended to-day. Inventory of the company's stock at every port from New Orleans to the source of the Monongahela will be made and reports sent to Pittsburg. There is 6.2 feet of water in the harbor; 3.6 feet at Davis Island dam and 6.5 feet above Herr's Island dam.

Wheeling, Oct. 30.—River 3 feet 10 inches, falling. Clear and cool. No departures.

Cincinnati, Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The river here to-day was 4 feet and falling slowly. The only packet leaving was the Kanawha for Louisville.

Madison, Oct. 30.—[Special.]—River 3.2 feet, stationary. The Levi J. Workum up. The Lizzie Bay down to-day, up to-night for Cincinnati. The Kanawha down. Clear and pleasant.

Evansville, Oct. 30.—River 1.7 feet, stationary. Clear and warmer.

Paducah, Oct. 30. — [Special.]—River .4 foot on the gauge and stationary. Clear and warmer. Efforts to get the transfer Dekoven off ground to-day proved fruitless.

Cairo, Oct. 30.—River 8.1 feet, a rise of three-tenths of a foot. Fair and warm. Departed: Stacker Lee, Memphis; Mary Mitchell, lower Mississippi.

Memphis, Oct. 30.—[Special.]—River 3.3 feet, rising. Clear and cool.



Doctors Know

The actual tonic properties of malt extracts. They know

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK

is particularly rich in these sustaining, health-giving properties. This accounts for Malt-Nutrine's acceptance and use in the practice of leading physicians everywhere. The ideal food-drink for convalescents and all who need new strength.

All Druggists sell it. Prepared by the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U.S.A.

Visitors to the World's Fair City are invited to inspect the Anheuser-Busch Brewery.

TINSLEY ENGRAVING CO. LOUISVILLE COUR.-JOUR. BLDG.

ENGRAVINGS BY ALL PROCESSES

Trying to Reason.

Any and all inferior things cause trouble.
An inferior coal may cause you to become despondent.
Our 4th Pool Pittsburg cannot be excelled.
Large lumps—free from all slack.
Hot, lasting, and cheerful.
The reason will be explained by trying a load—only $3.00.



PACIFIC COAL CO.

452 W. JEFFERSON.

STANLEY ADAMS, Gen. Man.

TELEPHONES:

Cumberland—Main 1821, 2686 and 54. Home—1821, 2686.

AMUSEMENTS.

MACAULEY'S Wed. & Thurs. Nights Thurs. Matinee.

Fred'k Warde and Kathryn Kidder in "SALAMMBO."

Seats on sale to-day. Prices, night 25c to $1.50. Matinee 25c to $1.00.

Friday and Saturday Nights—Saturday mat. Chas. Frohman presents MISS MAUDE ADAMS in "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

Seat sale begins to-morrow. Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Next—The Two Orphans All Star Cast.

HOPKINS Market near 2d | **VAUDEVILLE** Night and Bargain Mat

DOROTHY RUSSELL Daughter of Lillian Russell, and seven other High-class Acts.

THE NEW MASONIC | To-night—All Week 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Best seats 25c.

Hanlon Bros. New Edition **SUPERBA** Everything New.

Next Week—Charles Grapewin as Mr. Pipp.

MATINEE TO-DAY Every day 10c, 15c, 25c | **THE NEW AVENUE** Every Night 15c, 25c and 50c.

BILLY (Single) CLIFFORD in **How He Won Her**

Next Week—Patrice in Driven From Home.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

Extra Auction Sales

By Stucky, Quest & Co.,

513 West Main St.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1, at 9:30 a. m., DRY GOODS, Notions, Fine Line of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, Suits and Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Fleeced Underwear, Sweaters, Hosiery, Jeans, Cassimeres, Carpets, Mattings, Oilcloth, Rugs, Fancy Notions and Variety Goods.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, BOOTS AND SHOES, Large stock of desirable goods, including Men's First Quality Highcut and Regular Creedmores and Creoles, Men's H. S. Box Calf and Vici Bals. and Women's, Misses' and Boys' Shoes in great variety.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, CLOTHING—A very choice line of Men's Fine Worsted and Cassimere Suits, up-to-date styles and patterns. Large assortment of Men's and Boys' Overcoats, including some fine Belt Styles. Nice line of Men's Fine Pants, Children's and Youths' Suits in variety. Also Hats, Caps and Furnishings.

TERMS CASH.

STUCKY, QUEST & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

Steamers INDIANA and BONANZA

For Madison, Carrollton, Cincinnati and Upper Ohio river points at 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday at 9 a. m., from foot of Third. Phones 141. C. C. FULLER, Supt.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Shrader, ladies' and gents' garments cleaned and altered; work strictly first-class. Home 'phone 6266. 409 Fifth. S. F. Shrader, formerly at 315 Sixth st., has reopened tailor shop at 409 Fifth st., and is ready to serve our friends. Work called for and delivered. Home 'phone 6266.

WANTED—BUSINESS BOOKS opened, closed, adjusted; simple, labor-saving systems installed, for large or small concerns; charges reasonable. W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant, 172 Fourth. Home phone 3140.

WANTED—To buy old feathers, furniture and carpets. E. HYMAN, 137 E. Market st. Home 'phone 727. Cumb. 2181—Z. *

WANTED—Diamonds, old gold and silver for cash or in exchange. MATT IRION, the Watch Specialist, 404 W. Market st. *

WANTED—Edw. Krekel, Jeweler; watch cleaning 75c, mainspring $1, case springs 50c, watch crystal 10c. 643 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—Cash for old gold, silver and diamonds. VIC LORCH, 256 E. Market, bet. Brook and Floyd. *

WANTED—To buy old feathers, furniture and household goods. E. GROSSMAN, 115 East Market. Home 'phone 6233.

WANTED—J. Davies, 2d-hand goods, upholstering, furniture repair'g; work guar. 663 3d.*

WANTED—Kelly's Pressing Club. 224 3d.*

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—STONE CUTTERS.
The Greater New York Cut Stone Contractors' Association
wants 1,000 journeymen stone cutters; wages $4, $4.50 and $5 per day, for eight hours' work; employment certain to good men. Apply at office of the association, 5 and 7 East Forty-second st., room 606, New York; also wanted 100 good planermen; wages 50c per hour. *

WANTED—For U. S. Army: Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 514 W. Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. *

WANTED — Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks complete; can nearly earn expenses before completing; $15 weekly paid graduates; special inducements to distant applicants. Write nearest branch. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, St. Louis, Mo., or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Trustworthy person, each district, to superintend business for wholesale house; $20 paid weekly and expenses; expense money advanced; position permanent; previous experience not essential. MANAGER, 820 Como bldg., Chicago.

WANTED — BUSINESS and EXPERT BOOKKEEPING taught from expert examinations, and from modern business-form books; four weeks; $35; high-class Main-street openings for students. Call at once, W. H. TRUMAN, Expert Accountant, 172 Fourth st.

WANTED—First-class man cook for European restaurant in town of 5,000; Italian preferred. Address J. Clay Cooper, Mt. Sterling, Ky. *

WANTED—Men to solicit from wagon; steady work, good pay. 707 W. Jefferson. *

WANTED—Registered drug clerks. Address L 124, this office. *

WANTED—Barber, at 1213 W. Market. *

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Ladies at home; $1.50 to $3 daily, day or evening, stamping transfers; tools free; experience unnecessary. Room 43 Courier-Journal bldg.

WANTED—Experienced coat and skirt girls for alteration room; good wages. H. J. GUTMAN & CO., 521 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Experienced sewing girls for alteration room. H. J. GUTMAN & CO., 521 Fourth.

WANTED—AGENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Agents—Six good canvassers; splendid paying proposition. Call 544 First st., third flat.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED — A traveling salesman acquainted with the dry goods and general store trade in Alabama, Georgia and Florida, to sell "Banner brand" shirt waists; best of references required. Address STROUSS, EISENDRATH & CO., Chicago, Ill. *

WANTED—Salesman; one experienced in label and color printing. Right salary to good man. CRESCENT ENGRAVING PRINTING CO., Evansville, Ind.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Position; high-class, experienced salesman is open to offers; art and literary lines a specialty. Address M 108, this office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

MONEY TO LOAN
We loan on
Furniture,
Pianos,
Horses,
Wagons, etc.; also Salaries on plain note. We offer
Longest time,
Lowest rates,
Easiest payments,
Absolute privacy.
"Live and let live" is our aim, so call and see us, let us explain our new and perfected plan to you, and you will readily agree with us that we are the most reliable Loan Office in the city. No red tape. Phone 5249.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Bet. 4th and 5th, over American Express Co. 421 W. Jefferson st., 2d Floor.

NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
The ONLY company in Louisville loaning EXCLUSIVELY TO WHITE PEOPLE on FURNITURE or ANY SECURITY. We will pay any debt you owe a loan company and advance you more money. BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL SEPARATE AND PRIVATE OFFICES.
NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
327 W. Market, bet. Third and Fourth. Second Floor, Oppo. Bacon's. Home 1155.

LET US HELP YOU FINANCIALLY.
Do not put yourself under obligation to your friends, but let US help you. Our motto: Lowest terms and business strictly confidential.
MUTUAL BANKING CO.,
Rooms 404 and 406 Equitable bldg. Both phones 1946.

FIDELITY LOAN CO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES AND WAGONS, ETC. ALSO ON PLAIN NOTE On SALARY, PAYMENTS TO SUIT INCOME.
FIDELITY LOAN CO.,
502 FOURTH ST., 2D FLOOR.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PRIVATE LOANS
On Furniture, Pianos, Live Stock, Salary, etc.
HALF RATES.
Business Strictly Confidential.
UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO.,
Room 216 Columbia bldg., Fourth and Main sts. Home 'phone 1516.

MONEY LOANED.
On all kinds of CHATTELS.
Also to honest SALARIED EMPLOYES.
OUR RATES ARE THE LOWEST.
KY. LOAN AND BROKERAGE CO.,
N. e. cor. Fourth and Green sts.,
423 Fourth. Both 'phones 2495.

MONEY ON YOUR PLAIN NOTE.
We guarantee to do anything for you that any other company can or will do.
FALLS CITY LOAN CO.,
407 4th, 2d floor, bet. Jefferson and Green.

PATRONIZE HOME CAPITAL.
We do all that others CLAIM to do.
LOUISVILLE LOAN CO.,
Room 1 Courier-Journal bldg., 515 Fourth.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE — TAHLEQUAH, INDIAN TERRITORY—I have been in the general mercantile business about 20 years and I want to retire and now offer my entire stock for sale. Did over $50,000 last year and will do equally as much this year. Have a good two-story brick building and warehouse located in the best business part of the town. My stock will amount to somewhere between $12,000 and $14,000—all good goods. Have been doing a general credit business, carrying the farmers, which is the best class of trade in the Indian Territory. Now is a good chance for some young man to step into a good business. For full particulars address T. J. ADAIR, Tahlequah, I. T. *

FOR SALE — Wall paper; will furnish good wall paper, neat patterns, and paper 15-ft. rooms, sides and ceilings, for $3.50; smaller rooms in proportion. CULLEY'S WALL PAPER STORE, Seventh and Oak sts. Home 'phone 6225. *

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Good manufacturing plant, with or without power, on good railroad switch. Inquire T. C., 123 Third ave., city.

FOR SALE—1 horse, chestnut sorrel, 16½ hands high, weighs 1,400; will work double or single. Write to S. CIMINI, Henderson, Ky.

FOR SALE—A1 wines and liquors. AUGUST HOLLENBACH, 248 Third. *

FOR SALE—Fine line of heating stoves. W. H. HILL, 134 W. Market st. *

FOR SALE—Horses and vehicles, also to hire. CITY HALL STABLES, 322 Sixth. *

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Only four left. If you want a home, be quick. Go to Second and Avery and see the prettiest variety of up-to-date, artistic houses in prettiest new court in the city; furnaces, natural gas, electricity, every modern equipment. 'Phones Cumb. Main 414; South 2159—A. *

FOR RENT—ROOMS AND FLATS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Connecting rooms 46 and 47, in the Courier-Journal building; possession given at once. Apply at counting-room LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL. *

FOR RENT—Very desirable apartment, 7 rooms and reception hall, in "Sans Souci," cor. 3d and Burnett. Both phones 414.*

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms in private family, with bath, gas and telephone, at 1316 W. Broadway.

FOR RENT—Nice large room, suitable for store or office, centrally located. 536 Third st. *

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Remington typewriter, No. 6; almost new; cheap. 217 Norton bldg. **

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BIG PROFITS.
Send for our booklet, "Guide to Success." Contains valuable information to large and small investors on grain markets. Unexceptionable opportunities now to make large profits in wheat and corn. Accounts of $20 and up accepted. Logan & Roach, 48 Commerce bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Good men and women to sell our high-grade 10 per cent. gold bonds and mining stock. New plan; quick and easy sales; weekly premium of $100 gold for the best results from agents. Write to-day for plan. Congressional and Mexican Mining Co., Home Life bldg., Washington, D. C.

Three dollars buys acre oil lease, good 25 years, wonderful new Arkansas oil field; fortunes in future sale of leases. Write Bailey, Mo. Pac. Immigration Agt., Little Rock, Ark. *

We incorporate and float stock companies. We handle unlisted securities. Loans negotiated. HORATIO GILBERT & CO., Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

PERSONAL.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

PERSONAL—FOR WOMEN ONLY—
DR. R. G. RAYMOND'S Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; relief in 3 to 5 days. We have never known of a single failure. Mail orders promptly filled. Price $2. DR. R. G. RAYMOND REMEDY CO., room 30, 84 Adams st., Chicago, Ill.*

PERSONAL—HAVE YOUR HAND READ BY MADAME ZOMAR; SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Parlors Hopkins Theater, main entrance, second floor, room 1. Hours 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Readings, 50c. *

PERSONAL—Massage. Miss M. McClellan, Wilkes Block, 562 Fourth ave. *

FOR LEASE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR LEASE—On K. and I. tracks along the canal, near Eighteenth st., lots suitable for coal or lumber yard. ROWAN BUCHANAN, Owner, 518 W. Jefferson st., second floor.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY — Union Depot, Seventh and river:

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

"Southern's St. Louis Special," 9 a. m., daily, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis. Returning arrives 7:15 p. m.

St. Louis Express, 7:43 a. m., daily, Evansville, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia, St. Louis, Rockport and Cannelton. Returning ar. 5:45 p. m.

"World's Fair Flyer," 10:15 p. m., daily, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis. Solid train to St. Louis. Returning ar. 7:10 a. m.

Evansville Express, 5:47 p. m., daily, Huntingburg, Rockport, Troy, Tell City, Cannelton, Evansville. Returning ar. 12:20 p. m.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST.

Florida Limited, 7:40 a. m., daily, Lexington, Knoxville, Asheville, Charleston, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Florida. Returning ar. 8:10 p. m.

Florida Special, 7:25 p. m., daily, Lexington, Knoxville, Asheville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Birmingham. Returning ar. 8:50 a. m.

Accommodation, 3:50 p. m., daily, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, Burgin, Lexington, Versailles and Georgetown. Returning ar. 6:15 p. m.

Courier-Journal "Owl" train (No. 5), leave Louisville (Fourth st.) 3:30 a. m., daily; ar. Jeffersontown *3:49 a. m.; ar. Fisherville *4:00 a. m.; ar. Shelbyville 4:25 a. m.; ar. Lawrenceburg 5:05 a. m.; ar. Tyrone *5:09 a. m.; ar. Versailles 5:22 a. m.; ar. Lexington 5:45 a. m.

*Stops on flag signal.

Lexington, Georgetown and Burgin Express, daily, arrives 10:40 a. m.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.—Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets.

* Daily, † Daily, except Sunday, s Sunday only. a Stops at Fourth street to let off passengers from or take on passengers for Cincinnati.

From Tenth and Broadway Station.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	* 3:15am	a* 2:30am
Cincinnati and East	a* 8:30am	a* 9:20pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 1:00pm	a* 2:45pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 4:20pm	a*11:40am
New Orleans and Memphis	* 9:30pm	* 8:20am
Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis	* 2:45am	* 2:10am
Nashville and Atlanta	* 3:00pm	*12:50pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:00am	* 7:00pm
Bowling Green Accom	† 5:05pm	†10:20am
Middlesboro Mail	* 8:15am	* 5:05pm
Knoxville Express	* 8:30pm	* 7:15am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:10pm	† 7:55am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 7:30am	† 5:45pm
Bardstown and Springfield	s 6:00pm	s 9:35am
Lebanon and Greensburg	s 6:30pm	s10:20am
Lebanon and Greensburg	* 8:15am	* 5:05pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	† 5:05pm	†10:20am
From First and Water-street Station.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	† 7:20am	† 7:35pm
Frankfort and Lexington	† 7:20am	†12:05pm
Frankfort and Lexington	† 2:00pm	† 5:25pm
Frankfort and Lexington	s 5:10pm	s10:00am
Frankfort Accom	† 4:00pm	† 8:00am
Bloomfield Accom	* 5:00pm	† 8:20am
Bloomfield Accom	s 5:00pm	s 9:00am
Bloomfield Accom	† 7:30am	† 6:00pm
Lagrange Accom	† 5:40pm	† 7:35pm

Through Pullman sleeping car on the 1:05 p. m. train to New York and on the 9:30 p. m. and 2:45 a. m. trains to Memphis and New Orleans.

B. AND O. S. W.—Union Depot, Seventh and river. Cincinnati and the East, St. Louis and the West. Effective May 15:

TO ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD AND WEST.

"World's Fair Special," No. 46, 9:10 a. m., daily, Seymour, Mitchell, Washington, Vincennes, Springfield, St. Louis and West.

"The Night Flyer," No. 44, 11 p. m., daily, Seymour, Mitchell, Washington, Vincennes, Springfield, St. Louis and West.

"The Fast Mail," No. 14, 2:30 a. m., daily, Seymour, Mitchell, Washington, Vincennes, St. Louis and West.

TO CINCINNATI AND EAST.

No. 16, 8:10 a. m., daily, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Cleveland, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

No. 18, 2:10 p. m., daily, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

No. 20, 5:45 p. m., daily, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

No. 14, 2:30 a. m., daily, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

From East, 7:55 a. m., 11:52 a. m., 5:35 p. m., 9:30 p. m. From West, 7:55 a. m., 11:52 a. m., 5:55 p. m., 9:30 p. m.

City ticket office, s. e. cor. Fourth and Main.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES — Station, Tenth and Broadway. Trains leave Fourteenth and Main streets 14 minutes later.

*Daily, except Sunday. All other trains daily. †Leave and arrive Fourteenth street only.

From Louisville to	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, local	† 6:25am	*11:50am
Indianapolis and Chicago	8:20am	7:10pm
Indianapolis, local	* 1:45pm	†10:25pm
Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Michigan and East	3:30pm	10:05am
Indianapolis and Chicago	8:15pm	7:00am

EAST VIA L. & N. AND PENNSYLVANIA.
(From Tenth and Broadway Station only.)

From Louisville to	Leave.	Arrive.
Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington	1:00pm	11:40am
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Washington and New York	4:20pm	2:45pm
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, New York and Washington	8:30am	9:20pm
Pittsburg, Washington, Philadelphia and New York	3:15am	7:35pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway)—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Daily, except Sunday, 8 a. m., for Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Mattoon, Chicago, Greensburg, Anderson, Alexandria, Wabash, Elkhart, Niles and Benton Harbor. Returning arrives at 6:30 p. m.

Daily, 8 p. m., for Greensburg, Indianapolis, Peoria, Lafayette and Chicago. Compartment sleeper to Chicago. Returning ar. 7:20 a. m.

FROM CINCINNATI.

No. 46, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 26, "Twentieth Century Limited," daily, 2 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

No. 18, daily, 6:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 28, daily, 9:30 p. m., for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

No. 6, daily, 8:30 a. m.; No. 10, daily, 1 p. m., and No. 2, daily, 9:45 p. m., for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL — Union Depot, Seventh and river:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Memphis and New Orleans	9:40pm	7:50am
Memphis and New Orleans	12:01pm	7:00pm
Paducah and Fulton	7:25am	4:55pm
Central City Accom	5:20pm	8:30am
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	7:25am	4:55pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	5:20pm	8:30am
Owensboro	12:01pm	8:30am
Hopkinsville	12:01pm	7:00pm
California points, through car Tuesdays	9:40pm	7:00pm

All trains run daily, except no Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville or Owensboro.

MONON ROUTE—Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Union Station, Tenth and Broadway:

No. 6, daily, 7:36 a. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Parlor and dining cars. Returning ar. 7:09 p. m.

No. 6, daily, 7:36 a. m., for French Lick. Returning arrives 7:09 p. m.

No. 8, daily, except Sunday, 2:51 p. m., for French Lick and Bloomington. Returning ar. 10:27 a. m.

No. 4, daily, 8:21 p. m., for Bloomington, Lafayette and Chicago. Returning ar. 6:59 a. m.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY Union Depot, Seventh and river:

F. F. V. LIMITED, daily, 8:30 a. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Returning ar. 8 p. m.

WASHINGTON EXPRESS, daily, 6 p. m., for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. Returning ar. 11 a. m.

LEXINGTON SHORT LINE, trains daily, 8:30 a. m. and 6 p. m., for Lexington, Winchester, Mt. Sterling and Mountain Resorts. Returning ar. 8 p. m. and 11 a. m.

HENDERSON ROUTE — Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway—Union Depot, Seventh and river:

No. 41, daily, 8:30 a. m., Daylight Limited, for St. Louis. Returning arrives 6:50 p. m.

No. 43, daily, 4:42 p. m., for Evansville and way stations. Returning arrives 12:35 p. m.

No. 45, daily, 9:00 p. m., Night Express, for St. Louis. Returning arrives 7:15 a. m.

No. 47, daily, 7:00 a. m., for Evansville and way stations. Returning arrives 9:45 p. m.

BEARGRASS RAILWAY CO.—Cars every hour between Louisville and Jeffersontown, between 6 a. m. and 9 p. m. Leave Sixth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, for Jeffersontown on the hour; leave Jeffersontown for Louisville on the hour.

TYPEWRITERS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WHY pay $100 for a typewriter when you can buy our latest improved visible writer for $50, with two types, and fully guaranteed? Other machines for sale or rent. BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITER CO., 343 Fifth st. Home 'phone 710; Cumberland 1100Y. *

SATIN TOILET SPECIALTIES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

Any one wanting satin skin, lovely, clear complexion, should apply Satin Skin Cream and Satin Skin Complexion Powder, beauty bringers, 25c*

SATIN TOOTH POWDER, "finer than silk." 50c size jars 25c at BACON'S. *

WARLIKE

Incident Between England and Russia Affected Wheat.

BOOSTING EFFECT ON MARKET.

PRICES FOR CORN AND OATS HAVE BEEN IN UNISON.

PROVISION MARKET SLACK.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The wheat market this week was thrown out of step by the trouble that cropped up between Russia and England. Toward the close of the previous week there were unmistakable indications of coming weakness, but that was dissipated Monday morning when news was cabled of the firing on the English fishing fleet off Hull. Such strength as was shown from time to time throughout the week was due to the warlike character that the incident occasionally assumed. The tendency otherwise was downward, the lowest figures of the week coming in the later sessions, following the report that an amicable arrangement between the two big countries had taken more definite form.

The cause of the underlying bearishness of the market sentiment was to be found in the continued liberality of the Northwestern receipts. Those were materially augmented by arrivals of Oregon wheat, but of course the latter were quite as capable of making flour as if the grain had been grown in Minnesota. The mere fact, however, of the necessity for its being brought across the divide accentuated the existing scarcity on this side, although by swelling the receipts it gave the appearance of plenty to a period of actual dearth.

There were other causes as well for the heaviness of the receipts from a small crop, chief of which was the unusually high prices, but there was, of course, plenty of room for those who were inclined to doubt the correctness of the estimated deficiency of this season's productions, and in the absence of fresh buying inducements holders very generally appeared to have concluded to await their arrival unincumbered by long wheat, and hence the heavy offerings that broke the market.

* * *

Heavy Receipts.

So far the receipts that have appeared at the Western primary markets since harvest have exceeded by about 8,000,000 bushels the quantity that arrived in the similar time last year, and at the same time the exports of wheat and flour show about 30,000,000 bushels deficiency.

There is a curious anomaly arising from a consideration of those discrepancies between the movements of the two years that is not easy to reconcile with the fact that the additions to the visible supply for the current season do not differ very materially from those for the similar time last year. There is no possible means available for comparison of the quantities in private hands, but there are good reasons to suppose that the accumulations outside of the visible must be smaller now than a year ago; even if we go no farther than the natural timidity that would hinder large holdings of the inferior grain of which the last crop so largely consists, more especially at such prices as now prevail, and taking account also of the impossibility of hedging holdings of that kind by the sale of futures.

A consideration of such seemingly irreconcilable figures leaves much to the imagination. There is, of course, the well-known scarcity that existed at the commencement of the season, when hardly a miller in the country had any wheat, and a great many million bushels would be necessary to give them a working supply for even one or two weeks' grinding, but that being once secured, there has been the constant tendency ever since to keep in a hand-to-mouth condition on account of the fear of a possible collapse of the price.

It must be concluded that it takes in many districts two bushels of this year's wheat to do an average one bushel's work, and that is not a unreasonable explanation of an otherwise inexplicable result of the excess of receipts and deficiency of exports.

* * *

Corn Somewhat Higher.

Receipts of corn were very small, and in the absence of any prospect for an increase for some time to come consumers were in the hands of those who had the present small marketable stock. Those who were compelled to buy for their immediate requirements had to pay high for what they took, and higher in comparison with the December price for each successive purchase.

Husking was quite general, and the reports from those engaged in operation indicated satisfaction with the result, except in occasional instances. Offerings of new corn, however, were small, and the general report was that farmers had their ideas of the price they should get at a price fixed several cents above the offers they were receiving. In the region tributary to Chicago some had earlier in the season contracted their crop, or a portion of it, for delivery the latter half of November at forty cents at their country stations, but when the bids got materially below that point their desire to sell ceased, and they are now waiting the effect upon the market of their holding back.

Whether they or the prospective buyers will have to yield is the present point at issue. The foreign demand so confidently relied on has not yet materialized to any marked extent because of the continued liberality of the exports to Europe from Argentina. The latter gives every indication of being maintained for another month or two, but it cannot be long before the foreign users of the grain will be forced to make arrangements for the supplementing from other sources of the expected decreased supplies from the South American republic.

Speculative trade has not been on a heavy scale, and is not likely to become more active until something more decided in the situation shall give greater assurance to one or the other of the parties in the market.

* * *

Dull In Oats.

The market for oats was rather dull, but prices for the most part moved in unison with corn. Holders were getting encouragement from the reduced receipts and the less onerous additions to the visible supply. The movement from first hands in the Northwest showed quite as much reduction as that from other sources, and the speculative sentiment tended to emerge from the feeling of depression that enveloped it while the first rush of the heavy crop was under way, although there was no change in the general opinion regarding the superlative character of the season's production.

* * *

Provisions Sagging.

Provisions inclined to sag, but in such irregular fashion that it did not have the appearance of a weak market. Hog receipts were fairly liberal, but their quality continued to give dissatisfaction. Demand for the meat was not good, and only occasionally was the inquiry for lard of different character. Speculative business was in a large measure confined to the local group of heavy traders, and even their transactions were of the buy-to-day-and-sell-to-morrow kind that argued lack of conviction regarding the lasting character of either advance or decline.

* * *

Downward Tone In Cattle.

At the stockyards cattle have taken a decidedly bearish turn, and the declines have been anywhere from fifteen to forty cents on the medium and good stock and ten to fifteen cents on the butcher stock. The immediate and chief cause of the slump was the unusually heavy run, the figures for the week showing a total larger than at any time this year. Then again the keen Eastern market, which has been such a boon to the local trade, was dull from the fact that the market has been oversupplied. It was this which created the most salient feature of the week, namely, the peculiar circumstance that the good cattle lost more proportionately than the poorer sorts, which have been flooding the market.

Hogs made a gain in the later trading and recovered some of the slump of the early part of the week. The market is still twenty to thirty cents lower than a week ago, and, while the sellers are fighting every decline, it does not seem that they will be able to prevent further recessions in values.

Sheep have made a material gain, while lambs, after an early advance, have sagged off, and the market closes little better than a week ago.

PLAYED DIFFICULT MUSIC AT THREE YEARS OF AGE.



ANITA LEE RICE.
Has a phenomenal talent for music developed at an unusually tender age. Visiting in Louisville.

MARKET FEVERISH.

TEMPTATION TO TAKE PROFITS BECAME IRRESISTIBLE.

GOLD EXPORTS RATHER HEAVY

But No Serious Decline Can Be Expected Owing To Healthy Conditions, Says Henry Clews.

New York, Oct. 29.—Pronounced reactionary symptoms developed in Wall street this week. Business improvement was being discounted altogether too rapidly, and the temptation to take profits became irresistible. The market leaders were also disposed to check the advance and prevent speculation from becoming too indiscriminate and rampant. As usual, some important event was required to cause a general turn in the market, and in this instance it was unexpectedly furnished by panic-stricken Russian sailors bent on destroying a few harmless fishermen. The tension which this incident developed between Great Britain and Russia was, of course, a serious matter, and would mean war if the just demands of Great Britain for apologies, indemnity and punishment were not complied with. There is little doubt, however, that wise counsels will prevail, and that Russia will make ample reparation for the offense, though the delay necessary to proper investigation may be rather irritating to the injured party.

Another shock to the market was the rather unexpected export of $3,250,000 gold to the continent. Some of the big European banks show a depletion of their gold reserve that requires replenishment, and it is but natural that they should draw upon the handsome surplus of the United States. Fortunately, we can easily spare a few millions without injury; in fact, a moderate efflux would be beneficial, inasmuch as it would tend to correct the abnormal ease of money which has prevailed here for some months past. In consequence gold shipments had little influence upon the local market, notwithstanding rumors of another Russian loan in Europe of $270,000,000.

At the moment the market is in a feverish and excited condition. Not a few stocks are selling above their intrinsic value, rises of 30 to 40 points being out of all proportion to improved conditions, either present or prospective. The earnings of the Steel Trust for the last quarter, which were about one-half the amount of two years ago, showed that the rise in that stock was largely based on anticipation, for while there has been a most satisfactory improvement in iron trade conditions during the present month, it was hardly sufficient to warrant a doubling of prices since the low figures of 1903 for the common and preferred. Later on conditions may justify these prices. In a number of other stocks the advance has also been largely anticipatory, demanding not only caution but close discrimination. Thus far the advance has been very uneven, so the probability is that the cliques will gradually drop the high level stocks and turn their attention to those which have been relatively neglected.

There are no indications of the present movement having exhausted itself. Good buying develops on all sharp declines and stocks have not yet passed entirely from strong into weak hands. The public have been buying more freely, it is true; but no small part of the recent activity has been artificial, and the big interests still retain large holdings which have not been marketed. No serious decline can be expected while business interests are on the ascending scale. Our farmers are relatively rich; our manufacturers, especially of iron products, are receiving increased orders; our railroads will soon be taxed with freight; our banks are strong and well supplied with funds; our bank clearings prove increased activity in all parts of the country; our railroad earnings are growing; our labor troubles are less serious, and our politics is in a quieter state than for many years. There is nothing, therefore, to cloud the financial horizon just now unless it be an outbreak of wild speculation. This our conservative bankers are wisely endeavoring to prevent, not out of philanthropic motives, but because it would interfere with other legitimate plans. There are important negotiations under way, and there are important new issues yet to be floated. It will be to the interests of our great bankers to use their power as far as they can top revent excesses. They unquestionably wish an active, strong and sustained market for some time to come. In this desire lies the chief present strength of the situation. As the market advances, however, the risk of reaction increases, and the declines of the last few days will do more to improve the situation and allay feverishness than anything else. From now on speculative operations will have to be conducted with increasing caution, and the purchases should only be made on pronounced declines. The market is likely to be particularly sensitive to the Anglo-Russian entanglement, although a peaceful adjustment can confidently be relied upon. HENRY CLEWS.

Killed By a Train.

Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning Lawrence Hitt was found on the Monon railroad tracks with both legs crushed, and he died in a few hours. His home was at New Albany, and he is thought to have been asleep on the track.

RECORD

For Activity In Oil Operations Well Sustained.

DRILLING STILL CONTINUES.

MANY WELLS COMPLETED IN SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.

WAYNE COUNTY IS THE MECCA.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30. [Special.]—While with one or two exceptions, no marked increase in development has taken place in the Kentucky and Tennessee oil fields during the past month the record for activity has been pretty well sustained throughout the field. With the advantage of better prices and more regular formations, the lower fields are being rapidly extended and are receiving the greatest attention while the upper divisions are being exploited in a slow but sure manner by a few operators. No perceptible falling off in drilling is manifest in the upper fields, and the indications are for increased activity as several new companies have been promoted to develop territory in that part of the State.

In the lower fields during the month of October forty-five wells have been among the various divisions as follows: Wayne county, 32; Cumberland county, 10; Knox county, 1; Tennessee, 2.

* * *

Wayne County Leads.

Wayne and Cumberland counties are being developed rapidly, and an increase in the number of rigs at work has been made in both sections. Wayne county is the mecca for operators, and is furnishing more than half the oil produced in Kentucky. Of the strikes this month four are in the 100-barrel class. The Stubensville division, which may always be counted on to furnish something good, is the center of activity. The Cooper and Slickford divisions furnished a number of smaller strikes during the month, while scattered drilling in the lower part of the county resulted in a new development in the Parmleyville region. Several wells with a fair showing of oil were drilled in that vicinity, but the record was broken last week by the appearance of a duster.

Sixty-five rigs are now in operation in the Wayne county field, giving employment to a large number of contractors. There has been a scarcity of drillers, which, in connection with a scarcity of water, has delayed the completion of numerous wells.

* * *

Gains In Cumberland County.

Cumberland county has made greater gains in proportion to the amount of work than any other field. Of the twelve strikes last month the majority were of large calibre, one doing 100 barrels and all but three being good for between 25 and 75 barrels. Work in that division is also being extended and two strikes last month are out of the regular scope of operations. By far the greater part of the Cumberland county operations have been carried on in the Salt Lick bend region, and so far the production has held up at a gratifying rate. The number of rigs in operation in Cumberland county is between twenty-five and thirty.

Although the southeastern part of the State shows but one completion, a number of wells were finished up in the Knox county division by being shot and these increase the production to some extent. A strike in Knox county, doing 15 barrels, the latter part of the month, was the cause of several new wells being commenced in that field. Scattered drilling is now under way in Knox and Whitley counties and about half a dozen rigs are in operation.

* * *

Strike In Tennessee.

A fifty-barrel strike in the Tennessee field is stimulating work there to a great extent. Fully half a dozen wells are now going down in Pickett and Fentress counties.

In the upper fields, Estill county turned out ten wells of the smaller kind. Operations are being conducted in that county by local companies, which have drilled in a large number of wells during the past two years. The sand is found at an average depth of 125 feet and no deep drilling has been carried on. In Wolfe county there have been no completions for the past few weeks.

The Eastern field, comprising the counties of Floyd and Knott, turned out eight strikes this month, doing on an average twenty-five barrels each. These wells are the property of the New Domain, and are located in the Beaver Creek region.

Last week a number of strikes were made in the lower fields. Wayne county furnished six strikes and one duster. Marsh Bros. caught a dry hole in the neighborhood of Parmleyville. On the Smith farm a local company got a well good for fifteen barrels, and the Penn Lubricating Company got a ten-barrel well on the Duncan lease. The best strike came in early in the week, the property of the Dixie Oil Company, and the capacity is placed at fifty barrels. The Boston concern got a well in the small class, which does five barrels. Many new wells have been commenced and a large number are due to be completed within the next few days. No. 31 of the Kentucky Colonels will be in within a day or so, and, being in the midst of a number of big producers, will no doubt come in good.

* * *

New Work To Begin.

Two strikes of the middle class were made in Cumberland county, one of them being in wild cat territory, near Burkesville. The showing of this well is for twenty-five barrels. All wells in Cumberland county now pumping are producing up to expectations. A great deal of oil is in stock in that field, but the shipments amount to between 3,000 and 4,000 barrels weekly.

A new concern, the Beacon Oil Company, will begin operations in Knox county within a few days, and Indiana capitalists will also renew operations in that division. Drilling will also be renewed in Pulaski county, adjoining Wayne. Contractor Whitmire will commence the first of five wells to be drilled on Fishing creek next week, and preparations are also being made for drilling on Clifty creek. Good evidences of oil have been found in both localities, several wells having been drilled two years ago and abandoned.

Scattered drilling is now under way in many counties, among which are Clinton and Whitley, in the southern part of the State, and Wolfe, Johnson and Lee, in the upper part of the field. It is estimated that altogether one hundred and fifty rigs are now in operation in all the divisions of Kentucky, and several across the line in Tennessee. In Virginia, near the eastern field of this State, a small development has also been made and is the seat of a little work.

Former Gov. Eaton Dead.

Greeley, Col., Oct. 30.—Former Gov. Benjamin Harrison Eaton died at his home here, aged seventy-one years. He was elected Governor of Colorado on the Republican ticket in 1884.

PIPE LINE

Will In Near Future Extend From Ocean To Ocean.

CONNECTIONS BEING MADE.

MONSTER LINE MAY BE BUILT FROM TEXAS TO ST. PAUL.

LIST OF LAST WEEK'S STRIKES

Toledo, O., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—The time is not far distant when an oil pipe line will extend from coast to coast. The Standard Oil Company has already completed a line from Bartlesville, Indian Territory, to Sugar Creek, a suburb of Kansas City, where a large refinery has been put into operation. This company is now at work on a line from Sugar Creek to Whiting, Ind., where the largest oil refinery in the country is located. This connects with the line to the east, giving the Standard a pipe line from Bartlesville to Bayonne, N. J. This company will extend its line to Cleveland, Oklahoma, from Bartlesville, as the new Cleveland field looks very promising. This will only give them a short distance to connect with the company's line at Corsicana, Texas, to another refinery owned by them.

Another monster proposition is being talked of and that is a fuel oil pipe line from the famous Texas fields to the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. While the pipe line would be a big outlay in money, oil could be put into St. Paul at a reasonable figure, and oil utilized there for fuel, as three barrels of crude oil is equivalent to one ton of coal.

* * *

But Few Gushers.

The past week in the various oil fields of the country show but few gushers, and a decline in operations. In Indiana there were thirteen gushers completed, running from 100 to 600 barrels. West Virginia has three new wells above the hundred barrel mark, Kentucky is credited with the same number as West Virginia, and one at Cleveland, Oklahoma, good for 200 barrels. Outside of the above no hundred barrel producers were completed in the high grade oil fields. Louisiana comes forward with a couple of monster wells, but the oil is of the fuel grade. The deep sand field in Indiana is the most active, and the new fields in Indian Territory and Oklahoma are becoming active. Kentucky has its share of operations, and some remarkably fine wells are being opened up.

The completed wells in this territory with their initial production the past week were distributed among the various fields as follows:

IN NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

County—	Comp. wells.	Prod. bbls.	Dry holes.
Wood	21	333	2
Hancock	12	291	1
Allen	8	156	..
Auglaize	2	70	..
Sandusky	9	390	1
Lucas	4	92	2
Mercer	3	112	..
Seneca	2	70	..
Van Wert	3	90	1
Wyandot	7	125	2
Ottawa	2	40	..
Totals	73	1,769	8

IN INDIANA.

County—	Comp. wells.	Prod. bbls.	Dry holes.
Wells	8	195	..
Blackford	3	30	1
Jay	7	320	1
Adams	6	87	1
Grant	21	785	3
Huntington	6	215	..
Madison	1	15	..
Delaware	25	5,110	5
Randolph	4	235	1
Gibson	1	10	..
Totals	82	7,002	12

IN SOUTHEASTERN OHIO.

County—	Comp. wells.	Prod. bbls.	Dry holes.
Monroe	11	68	4
Morgan	12	157	1
Washington	1	10	..
Jefferson	3	5	2
Harrison	4	38	..
Columbiana	1	50	..
Totals	32	328	7

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

County—	Comp. wells.	Prod. bbls.	Dry holes.
Wetzel	12	40	8
Ritchie	5	18	1
Harrison	10	235	2
Marion	5	45	3
Doddridge	1	...	1
Tyler	3	50	1
Cabell	1	20	..
Lewis	1	...	1
Marshall	1	...	1
Calhoun	8	475	2
Pleasants	3	15	1
Totals	42	903	21

Beaver Oil Field.

Mayking, Ky., Oct. 30.—[Special.]—This has been another unusually busy week in the Beaver Creek oil field, north of here. Three new wells have been brought in—Hall well No. 20, Hall well No. 21 and Martin well No. 22. The first has a flow of nearly 200 barrels. Hall well No. 21 will flow 150, while the Martin well flows at least 100. Six new wells were started during the week. An Eastern syndicate has leased several hundred acres of choice oil lands further up Beaver creek and will begin operations at once.

OIL QUOTATIONS.

Oil City, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The quotations of oil for the different fields represented by credit balances were as follows: Pennsylvania $1.56; Tiona $1.71; Corning $1.33; Newcastle $1.43; North Lima $1.05; South Lima $1; Indiana $1; South Neodesha 87c; North Neodesha 67c; Corsicana light 85c; Corsicana heavy 50c; Kansas heavy 46c; Bartlesville 87c; Somerset $1.01; Ragland 60c; Petrolea $1.53.

Oil City, Oct. 29.—Credit balances $1.56; certificates, no bid; shipments 95,940 bbls., average 75,326; runs 90,895, average 73,563; shipments (Lima) 78,428, average 68,650; runs (Lima) 78,428, average 68,650; runs (Lima) 75,322, average 61,866.

TEN DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.

Ten deaths from heart disease occurred in Louisville during the past week, the largest number from this one cause which has been recorded in many months. The following is the report for the week ending Saturday as compiled by Dr. M. K. Allen, the City Health Officer:

DEATHS.

Typhoid fever	3	Asthma	2
Scarlet fever	1	Gastritis	1
Diphtheria	1	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	2
Erysipelas	1		
Tuberculosis of lungs	6	Peritonitis (non-puerperal)	1
Syphilis	2	Acute nephritis	1
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	1	Bright's disease	1
Diabetes	2	Calculi of urinary kidneys	1
Meningitis	2	Old age	1
Paralysis	3	Homicide	1
Convulsions of children	1	Surgical shock	1
Other diseases of nervous system	1	Inanition (over 3 months)	3
Heart disease	10	Marasmus (over 3 months)	1
Acute bronchitis	4		
Chronic bronchitis	1	Total	58
Pneumonia	2		
Still births	6		

BIRTHS.

Males	30	White	62
Females	38	Colored	6

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—The banks have had another splendid week's business, both as to deposits and to loans. There has been a good demand for money, yet not a heavy one. The banks have readily met all requests and still remained in a comfortable, if not easy, position. New York exchange has been at a discount most of the week, though for a couple of days sales were made at par. To-day the market was 25c discount. Rates for commercial loans have ruled easy at 5@6 per cent.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$1,853,731
Balance	228,106
Week's clearing	10,649,527
Corresponding week last year	8,759,680
Balances for week	1,551,711

Despite two days of extreme dullness the local security market has been active and animated, taking the week as a whole. Rochester Railway and Light continues to be a leader among the bonds, while among the stocks the feature of the market has unquestionably been International Traction common. This stock has scored a sharp advance, and while sales were not numerous this was due solely to the scarcity of the stock. Several round lots were taken at 21 and to-day 21¼ was paid. The stock on the market has about been weeded out, and it might bring 22 here. Brokers all report a strong demand for the stock, but cannot find it. The floating supply in Buffalo has been about cleaned up. Buffalo brokers will not offer the stock. The preferred has also hardened, but it is more closely held than the common. Bonds generally are firm, with prices about the same as last week. In the stock list only Toledo Railway and Light shows a decline. Some of the other issues are dull, but they are unchanged. Home Telephone is working upward and Louisville Traction common is firm around 72. Detroit sold to-day at 74¾, a rise of ⅞ over the low point of the week. Toledo sold as low as 25 in New York and 24 in Cincinnati. The report that the franchise question had been deferred owing to the unfavorable change in the attitude of the Council probably accounts for this. The formation of what may be a rival company to bid for the franchise also had its weight. San Francisco common and preferred, Springfield, Rochester and other traction issues are firm. The St. Louis traction securities are dull and lower. Local bank and trust company stocks are practically unchanged.

Louisville having no exchange where daily prices for securities are established, the following sales reported to-day are published for what they may be worth:

$1,000 L. & N. collateral trust 4s	97¾
$4,000 Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	*93
$7,000 Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	*94⅝
$6,000 St. Louis United Ry 4s	84½
$2,000 K. and I. Bridge 5s	*104
$2,000 Home Telephone Co.	80¼
$1,000 Home Telephone Co.	80¼
$2,000 Home Telephone Co.	80⅝
$4,000 Home Telephone Co.	81
$5,000 St. Joseph Ry 5s	*102¼
100 shares Springfield Ry and Light	43
50 shares Rochester Ry & Light pfd.	79½
50 shares International Traction Co.	21
50 shares International Traction Co.	21¼
15 shares Rochester Railway pref.	100⅛

*And interest

It is denied on both sides that Union Pacific interests have acquired control of Chicago Great Western, but it is nevertheless evident that there has been a large accumulation recently of Great Western stock, and much speculation has arisen as to the meaning of it. From the temporary disposition that has been made of about 75,000 shares of stock bought within the past few weeks on orders from Chicago and London it is inferred that the buying has represented accumulation for some purpose other than speculation. Great Western common became very active in the last hour, advancing sharply. The significance of the pending Ontario and Western transaction and other similar developments recently in railroad affairs is not that this road or another is to lose its entity, but that such developments denote on the part of the larger railroad systems a consistent policy of absorption. The opinion has been expressed by one of the foremost financial authorities in Wall street that it is merely a question of time until practically all of the smaller independent railroad properties will have disappeared from the map.—(New York Sun.

Testimony to the improvement that has come and promises to be more pronounced in the iron and steel trade is general from authoritative sources. An addition to the literature of the subject is now made by Samuel Benner, he of "Benner Prophecies," which attracted so much attention a few years ago in connection with the stock market, the crops, general trade, etc. Mr. Benner now emits the following:

"In my prediction I have been guided by the cycle of iron, as explained in my book of prophecies. The ups and downs in trade follow the pig-iron cycle persistently. The coming four years after 1904 will be prosperous years for the iron trade. The price of iron will advance; also the markets for railroad stocks and industrial securities, with moderate reactions, will recover the many millions of dollars lost in the decline and the depression of the last few years."—(Philadelphia Stockholder.

A mortgage deed of $10,000,000 on the property of the United Railways Company of St. Louis has been filed with the Recorder of Deeds by James Adkins, treasurer of the company. It covers all the company's property in the city and county, the privileges and franchises, the capital stock of the St. Louis Transit Company and 12,540 shares of the capital stock of the St. Louis Railroad Company, subject to a mortgage, dated September 20, 1899, between the United Railways Company of St. Louis and the St. Louis Trust Company, and the mortgages antecedent thereto. The document also indicates that it was given to secure the United Railways Company, on bonds issued by the St. Louis Transit Company, known as "improvement twenty-five-year, 5 per cent. gold bonds," dated October 1, 1904, and aggregating $16,000,000. The Mercantile Trust Company is named as trustee for the bondholders.

PRICES OF STOCKS TO-DAY.

The following bid and asked quotations on securities that are favorites in the local market are intended to serve as a guide to investors. These quotations are corrected daily and are compiled from the best information obtainable, but we do not undertake to vouch for their reliability, there being no stock exchange in Louisville where prices are recorded daily. The table is only printed for what it may be worth:

Bank Stocks.	Bid.	Asked
American National Bank	133	135
National Bank of Kentucky	185	...
Bank of Commerce	176	...
German Bank	300	...
German Insurance Bank	300	...
German Security Bank	150	...
Louisville National Banking Co.	129	...
Western Bank	100	102
First National Bank	170	172
Third National Bank	107	108
Citizens' National Bank	192	...
Union National Bank	200	...
Southern National Bank	130	132
Kentucky Title Savings Bank	115	...
Stock Yards Bank	105	...
Trust Company Stocks.		
Fidelity Trust Company	298	300
Columbia Finance and Trust Co.	134	135
Louisville Trust Company	147	148
United States Trust Company	...	101
Traction Stocks.		
Louisville Traction pref	118	...
Louisville Traction com	71½	72
New Orleans Railway com	10	11
New Orleans Railway pref	29	30
Milwaukee Elec. pfd., with int	120	122
Rochester Ry. and Light com	45½	46½
Rochester Ry. and Light pref	78½	79½
Rochester Railway pref	109	100½
Detroit United Railway	74	75
St. Louis Transit	8¼	8¾
St. Louis United Railways pref	66¾	67¼
St. Louis United Railways com	21½	22½
Springfield Railway and Light	41½	42½
Toledo Railways and Light	25	26
International Traction pref	55	58
International Traction com	21	22
San Francisco Railways pref	62	63
San Francisco Railways com	17	17½
Georgia Ry. and Electric com	48	50
Aurora, Elgin and Chicago pref	50	...
Aurora, Elgin and Chicago com	...	16
Elgin, Aurora and Southern	30	...
East St. Louis and Suburban	78	79
Miscellaneous Stocks.		
Louisville Gas Company	127½	128
Louisville Bridge Company	112	...
Louisville Public Warehouse	...	80
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref	98	100
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com	30	35
[illegible] Cotton Mills	250	...
Louisville Heating Co. pref	70	75
Louisville Heating Co. com	40	41
Kentucky Title Company	118	...
Kentucky Wagon Works	169	170
Bourbon Stock Yards	75	80
Home Telephone Company	21¼	21¾
City Bonds.		
Louisville 5s of 1911	*108	110
Louisville 4s of 1923	*105½	106½
Louisville 4s of 1928	*107	108½
Louisville 4s, gold, 1910	*102	...
Louisville gold 4s, 1937	*110	111
Louisville 3½s of 1940	*100½	101½
Louisville 3½s of 1942	*100½	101½
Louisville 3½s of 1943	*100½	101½
Louisville 3s of 1941	*88½	90

Railroad Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Southern Ry. (St. L. Div. 4s)	98	99
L. and N. unified 4s	102¼	102¾
L. and N. collateral trust 4s	97½	97¾
L., C. and L. 7s	*107	108
L., C. and L. new 4½s	*108¼	109
J., M. and I. first mor. 7s	*105	...
J., M. and I. second mor. 7s	*113⅝	114
L., H. and St. L. 5s	*111	112
Southern Railway 5s	118¼	118¾
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	103¾	103⅞
B. and O. prior lien 3½s	95½	96
C. and O. gen. mor. 4½s	105⅝	106
Miscellaneous Bonds.		
Water Works Co. 6s	*103	104
Water Co. second mor. 5s	*103½	104
Louisville St. Ry. 1st consol. 5s	*113	113¾
Louisville St. Ry. 2d mor. 4½s	*105	...
Central Passenger Ry. 6s (1908)	*105	...
Louisville Ry. 6s, due 1909	*106	...
Ky. and Ind. first mor. 5s	*103¾	104¼
Springfield Railway 5s	*105	106
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	*92½	93½
Home Telephone Co. 5s	80	81
New Orleans City Ry. 5s	108	109
New Orleans Railway 4½s	78	80
Buffalo consol. 5s	*112	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	*111	112
Ky. Title Co. Real Estate 6s	*100	105
Union Depot Ry. St. Louis 6s	*115¼	116
Henderson Bridge 6s	*109	110
St. Louis United Railway 4s	84½	84⅝
Rochester Railway and Light 5s	*94½	95
Rochester Railway 5s	*108½	109½
Rochester second mor. 5s	*106	108
Milwaukee Electric 5s	*109	110
St. Joseph Street Railway 5s	*102	102¾
Indianapolis Railway 4s	84	84½
International Traction 4s	77½	78½
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	*99½	100
Birmingham Ry., L. and P. 5s	102½	103½
Henderson City Railway 6s	...	100

*And interest.

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—The stock market has passed through a rather trying week, but there is demonstrated that the speculative superstructure has been built up on sound foundations and is not liable to be toppled over by any unfavorable development of ordinary character. While the decline was severe, and more so as to be totally unexpected, it has been beneficial not only in demonstrating the underlying strength of the market, but also in improving the technical position. Weakly margined holders were shaken out and the elimination of the raft of stop orders with which the market had been filled is a decided benefit. The buying at the close of the week assumed a rather sensational character, and especially in the coal stocks. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western having advanced 21 points on Friday, with Delaware and Hudson and the other coal issues moving up sharply. Sugar and Copper also moved up in a rather sensational way, and the movement in these stocks is said to be a restoration of bullish confidence in the market. The buying of the standard stocks, such as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Pennsylvania and Atchison, was exceptionally good and demonstrated that the big interests are still friendly to the market and that the bull campaign has not yet reached the culminating point. Railroad managers continue to take an optimistic view of the future, and a new element has entered the stock market which should form in a revival of the concentration movement, which explains the buying of a number of the lower priced stocks. The Northern Securities position remains unsettled, but the action of the Oregon Short Line Company in deciding to retire its outstanding participating bonds suggests important developments calculated to have a bullish influence on the market.—(T. A. McIntyre & Co. to W. L. Lyons & Co.

New York.—Continued heavy buying to-day in the short session of high-grade investment stocks carried the whole market before it. The complication between Russia and England being practically settled, left the atmosphere clear for inside interests to go ahead and purchase certain railway securities which will eventually be taken into the larger corporations. This factor is the greatest stimulant that the market has to-day. A scrip dividend on Sugar is not improbable in the near future, the heavy buying of this security lately indicating such a procedure on the part of the Sugar Company. We are in a period now when extra dividends can be looked for in the future from a number of our great railway systems. This favorable element in the situation is causing the purchase by investment institutions of large blocks of the best railway stocks, which is leaving the market quite bare of many issues. The industrial outlook could not be brighter. The bank statement to-day was about as anticipated, but is not an influencing factor in our stock market, as there is apparently sufficient funds for moderate speculation and very large sums for investment.—(Hutton & Co. to E. H. Morgan & Co.

New York.—The strength of the market is owing to good reports of the mercantile agencies and the impression that the men connected in the Northern Securities Company have come to an agreement regarding the distribution of the stocks involved, which means harmony in the conduct of the Northwest railroads.—(Kelley, Miller & Co. to Almstedt Bros.

New York.—The big people had all their machinery in operation this morning, and under the lead of a dozen stocks prices proceeded upward, closing higher all around, with one or two exceptions. With no clouds in sight at the moment there seemed to be considerable speculative buying to-day for people in various parts of the country, and in a measure the present movement resembles that of the spring of 1901, when rhyme or reason had little to do with the stock market, but stocks simply went along up under the force of a large buying demand from many quarters. The public is not in the present market to an extent anything like that of 1901, hence it is one to be cautious about. Those manipulating various stocks will a little later want to sell, and we may get a surprise the other way. The Oregon Short Line announcement was made to-day in reference to the retirement of the participating 4s, as we anticipated yesterday, and these bonds ran up above 104, the highest on record. Union Pacific was measurably helped by this news, but we think it has been about discounted in the sharp rise Union Pacific has already had. The strength of Sugar, Amalgamated Copper and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was based on somewhat similar reports about the distribution of larger dividends or payments of some kind among stockholders. In the case of Lackawanna there seems excellent reason for believing an announcement is not far off. It has risen nearly thirty points in two days. Metropolitan Street Railway was apparently supported. Many thought it would decline on the large falling off in passengers because of diversion to Subway. The weakness of Ontario and Western was due to the announcement that the New Haven Company apparently has all the stock it wants and minority holders will be ignored. The bank statement, with a decrease of about $1,000,000 in surplus and a slight change in cash, was about what was expected.—(C. I. Hudson & Co. to John W. & D. S. Green.

New York.—Consols and Americans were higher in London, consequent on Balfour's reassuring speech, and there was enough left over bull enthusiasm to create a big buying movement at the start. Sugar, St. Paul, the Soo shares, Union Pacific and Steels advancing sharply, while there was a tremendous upturn in Amalgamated Copper, due to excited conditions in the copper market on account of the stiff foreign and domestic demand. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were strongly tipped. Erie common crossed 40 easily and there were good sized upturns in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Colorado Fuel and Iron and Tennessee Coal and Iron. There was splendid buying of Steels, St. Paul and New York Central, it being stated that the latter would take over Delaware and Hudson, guaranteeing 8 per cent. on the shares. The bank statement was unfavorable, reserves decreasing and loans increasing. Banks now hold $16,793,650 surplus reserves. There was cessation in the buying during the last half hour, Rock Island being in strong request, as well as Union Pacific, Steels and Sugar. There was good buying of Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Selling was pronounced in Metropolitan Traction, reflecting expected losses on the opening of the subway. Operations were on an enormous scale, and the street was full of bull talk. The closing was very strong, with Rock Island and Reading in sharp demand, the Eries and Union Pacific also being splendidly bought and slated for further advances.—(Ware & Leland.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 29.—Money on call nominal; no loans. Time loans steady; 60 days 3 per cent.; 90 days 3¼@3½; 6 months 3¾@4; prime mercantile paper 4@4½. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8675@4.8680 for demand and at $4.84@4.8410 for 60-day bills; posted rates $4.85 and $4.87½; commercial bills $4.83¼@4.83¾. Bar silver 58⅝c. Mexican dollars 46¼c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm.

With the effective clearing up of the threatened international complications abroad the speculation in stocks here broke into renewed animation to-day, and the rise in prices was renewed with as much animation and assurance as with the opening of the week. There was no indication that such a thing as an Anglo-Russian war had ever threatened, and the final prices to-day were in some conspicuous cases the highest of the week and of the year. The advance was even more comprehensive and more evenly distributed than in the market of the earlier part of the week. Such weakness as was shown was due to specific causes, except for the sudden losses of its gain by St. Paul in the final dealings, which made the close slightly irregular and gave the market an appearance of action between contending forces to determine the closing tone. The determined support of the forces behind the market generally prevailed, however, and the closing was very animated.

Of the weak spots in the market that of Ontario and Western, due to the doubt thrown on the earlier conviction that equal terms were to be offered to majority and minority holders in the purchase of control. The break in Metropolitan Street Railway and in Metropolitan Securities was clearly a speculation on the possible future effects of the newly opened subway on the local transit traffic. Amalgamated Copper, Sugar, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Erie and Southern Railway were conspicuous features, but the strength was so general as to leave no room for detailed specification here.

Bank Clearings.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The clearings of the country for the week totaled $2,779,082,004, an increase of 44.2 per cent., all but 7.9 per cent. of which is credited to New York City. The weekly clearings of the Chicago banks were $173,073,545, as against $172,396,202 a year ago. New York exchange was 5c discount.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Clearings $9,009,789; balances $1,854,672. New York exchange 10c discount bid, par asked. Call money 4½@6 per cent.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Clearings to-day were $2,327,150; for the week $19,556,350. Money 3@5½ per cent. New York exchange 2½c premium.

Memphis, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Clearings $934,932.70. New York exchange $1 discount buying, $1 premium selling.

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—Clearings $3,106,209. New York exchange: Bank at par; commercial $1 discount.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Oct. 29.—The statement of averages of the clearing-house banks of this city for the week shows:

		Increase.
Loans	$1,142,286,600	$4,356,200
Deposits	1,204,434,200	4,637,000
Circulation	43,248,900	258,100
Legal tenders	79,542,000	1,954,400
Specie	238,360,200	*1,855,300
Reserve	317,902,200	99,100
Reserve required	301,108,550	1,159,375
Surplus	16,793,650	*1,060,275
Ex. U. S. deposits	22,633,975	*1,050,500

*Decrease.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Atchison	27,600	88¼	87	88⅝
Do preferred	2,700	102¼	102⅛	102¼
B. and O.	73,700	95	91⅝	94⅝
Do preferred	100	96	96	95
Brooklyn Rapid T.	15,100	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝
Canadian Pacific	2,800	130⅝	130⅛	130⅝
Central of N. J.	1,000	187	185	186
C. and O.	5,800	46¼	45⅝	46⅛
C. and A.	....	....	....	38
Do preferred	....	....	....	80
Chicago Gt. West.	14,100	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
C. and N. W.	600	197	195½	196
C., M. and St. P.	21,700	173⅜	172⅜	172⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	183
Chicago T. and T.	3,700	12½	11½	11¾
Do preferred	5,500	26½	25½	25½
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	85	84⅝	84¾
Colorado Southern	700	23½	22¾	22¾
Do 1st pref	200	56	55	55
Do 2d pref	1,000	30¾	30¼	30½
Del. and Hudson	7,300	186⅝	185	185¼
D., L. and W.	1,500	329	320	326
D. and R. G.	100	31½	31½	31
Do preferred	100	83	83	83¼
Erie	73,800	40⅜	40	40⅜
Do 1st pref	1,800	73½	73	73½
Do 2d pref	2,100	53⅞	53	54½
Hocking Valley	300	82½	82½	82
Do preferred	....	....	....	89
Illinois Central	3,400	144½	143⅝	144¼
Iowa Central	300	28¼	28	27⅝
Do preferred	200	49½	49½	49
K. C. Southern	700	29½	29	29
Do preferred	700	51	50⅝	50
L. and N.	4,700	136¼	135	135¼
Manhattan L.	6,000	163⅜	161½	163½
Met. Securities	4,000	84⅜	82¼	82⅝
Met. St. Ry.	20,100	126⅜	123¼	123⅜
Minn. and St. L.	100	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	4,200	95	93¼	93
Do preferred	1,000	150	148½	148
Missouri Pacific	17,500	105½	104⅝	104¾
M., K. and T.	7,700	32½	31⅝	32⅛
Do preferred	1,400	59	58⅛	58⅛
Mexican Central	6,800	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf.	100	40⅝	40⅝	41¼
N. Y. Central	6,500	136½	134½	135⅝
Norfolk and West.	1,600	72⅝	72½	72⅝
Do preferred	100	93	93	92
Ontario and West.	35,100	44¼	42½	43
Pennsylvania	53,000	138	137	137⅛
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	73	73	74
Reading	39,800	75⅝	74⅞	75
Do 1st pref	100	88	88	87⅝
Do 2d pref	200	80	80	80
Rock Island Co.	131,300	34¾	33¼	34⅝
Do preferred	6,100	74⅜	74	74⅜
St.L. & S.F. 2d pf.	1,000	62⅝	62	62½
St. L. Southwest	1,000	23	22½	22½
Do preferred	2,900	50½	50	50½
Southern Pacific	21,000	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
Do preferred	800	116¼	116½	116
Southern Railway	37,600	35⅜	34⅞	35⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	94½
Texas and Pacific	2,000	35½	35¼	35⅝
T., St. L. and W.	300	30½	30½	29½
Do preferred	300	50¼	49½	49¼
Union Pacific	104,100	113	111⅞	112⅝
Do preferred	100	95¼	95¼	95
Wabash	2,100	22¼	21⅝	21⅝
Do preferred	1,700	43⅜	43¼	43½
W. and L. E.	1,000	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Wisconsin Central	300	23½	23¼	23
Do preferred	300	46½	46¼	46⅝

Express Companies.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Adams	100	250	250	245
American	100	210	210	208
United States	....	....	....	115
Wells-Fargo	....	....	....	235

Industrials.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cls'g Bid.
Amal. Copper	63,000	70¾	69	70⅝
Am. Car & F'dry	1,500	27	26⅝	27
Do preferred	....	....	....	84⅝
Am'n Cotton Oil	500	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	95
American Ice	2,000	9	8⅝	8¾
Do preferred	1,700	37⅞	37	37
Am'n Linseed Oil	....	....	....	13
Do preferred	....	....	....	32
Am'n Locomotive	2,200	28½	27⅞	28
Do preferred	200	98	97⅝	97¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	5,000	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
Do preferred	700	113	112¼	112
Am. Sugar Ref'g	54,200	145	143	144⅞
Ana. Mining Co.	1,800	102	100	102
Col. Fuel and I.	30,000	44⅝	42½	44¼
Consolidated Gas	700	218	216¾	216¾
Corn Products	300	17	17	16¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	75
Dist. Securities	2,700	34⅜	34⅛	34¼
Gen. Electric	400	177	176½	176½
Internat'l Paper	1,000	18⅝	17⅞	18½
Do preferred	300	77½	77	77¼
Internat'l Pump	....	....	....	37
Do preferred	....	....	....	79
National Lead	....	....	....	24¼
North American	200	95½	95	95½
Pacific Mail	1,800	39⅝	39¼	39½
People's Gas	11,300	110½	109½	110¼
Pressed Steel Car	1,500	32½	31⅝	31¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	81½
Pullman Pal. Car	....	....	....	216
Republic Steel	700	12¼	12	12
Do preferred	400	54	52⅞	53½
Rubber Goods	....	....	....	22⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	81½
Tenn. Coal and I.	7,400	59	57⅜	57⅝
U. S. Leather	6,900	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Do preferred	900	92	91¼	91½
U.S.Realty & Imp.	200	63¼	62½	62⅝
U. S. Rubber	600	28⅝	28	28¼
Do preferred	1,200	84½	83½	83½
U. S. Steel	27,300	21½	21	21⅝
Do preferred	56,300	82¾	82	82⅝
Westin'house Elec.	1,700	173	171½	172½
Western Union	300	91	91	91

Total sales for the day, 1,069,300 shares.

BOND QUOTATIONS.

New York, Oct. 29.—Total sales of bonds to-day (par value) $5,275,000. Speculative bonds have been most prominent during the week and have moved in sympathy with stocks. U. S. bonds were unchanged on call.

The following are the closing bid prices on Government bonds:

U. S. Bonds.

2s, registered	104¾
Do coupon	104¾
3s, registered	104⅝
Do coupon	105⅝
New 4s, registered	130⅝
Do coupon	131⅝
Old 4s, registered	106½
Do coupon	106½

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Atchison general 4s	102¾
Do adjustment 4s	97
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98⅝
Baltimore and Ohio 4s	103
Do 3½s	95
Central of Georgia 5s	114
Do first income	80
Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s	105¾
Chicago and Alton 3½s	80½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy new 4s	98⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul gen. 4s	110½
Chicago and Northwestern consol. 7s	128⅝
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 4s	78¾
Do collateral 5s	89
C., C., C. and St. Louis general 4s	102
Chicago Terminal 4s	75½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	75½
Colorado and Southern 4s	87⅝
Colorado Fuel 5s	82
Denver and Rio Grande 4s	100⅝
Erie prior lien 4s	101⅛
Do general 4s	89
Fort Worth and Denver City firsts	*111¾
Hocking Valley 4½s	109
Louisville and Nashville unified 4s	102½
Manhattan consolidated gold 4s	105½
Mexican Central 4s	73
Do first income	22½
Minneapolis and St. Louis 4s	96½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 4s	102
Do seconds	85
National Railway of Mexico consol. 4s	80
New York Central general 3½s	100¼
New Jersey Central general 5s	134¼
Northern Pacific 4s	105¼
Do 3s	75⅝
Norfolk and Western consol. 4s	100⅝
Oregon Short Line 4s and participating	104¼
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	102
Reading general 4s	102
St. Louis and Iron Mountain consol. 5s	116
St. Louis and San Francisco fdg. 4s	86½
St. Louis Southwestern firsts	90½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81
Southern Pacific 4s	94½
Southern Railway 5s	118½
Texas and Pacific firsts	119
Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s	81⅝
Union Pacific 4s	105¼
Do convertible 4s	114⅝
United States Steel second 5s	87⅝
Wabash firsts	119
Do debenture Bs	66⅝
Wheeling and Lake Erie 4s	90⅝
Wisconsin Central 4s	92

*Offered.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

Londno, Oct. 29.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day. Discounts hardened in consequence of the heavy withdrawal of gold for Germany. It is rumored that another $5,000,000 goes there next week, leading to talk of an early rise in the rate of discount of the Bank of England. On the Stock Exchange there was an all-round revival on Premier Balfour's statement of the Anglo-Russian situation. There was unusual activity for Saturday. Consols were buoyant and home rails hardened. Americans opened strong and moved to well above parity. Ontario and Western was the feature. Trading was moderately active. Prices closed firm. Grand Trunk improved despite the decrease in the revenue. Foreigners were firmer. War stocks were in demand, especially Japanese. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 94½. Kaffirs were animated and firm. Mexicans were in strong demand. At the close quotations were: Consols for both money and the account 88 3-16; Anaconda 5¼; Atchison 89¾; do preferred 104¾; Baltimore and Ohio 97⅛; Canadian Pacific 134; Chesapeake and Ohio 47⅜; Chicago Great Western 25¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 178; De Beers 18¼; Denver and Rio Grande 32⅜; do preferred 85½; Erie 41⅜; do 1st preferred 75; do 2d preferred 54½; Illinois Central 148; Louisville and Nashville 140; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 33; New York Central 138; Norfolk and Western 74¾; do preferred 94; Ontario and Western 47¼; Pennsylvania 70⅝; Rand Mines 10⅞; Reading 38⅞; do 1st preferred 45; do 2d preferred 41; Southern Railway 36½; do preferred 97½; Southern Pacific 64½; Union Pacific 115¼; do preferred 97½; United States Steel 21⅞; do preferred 84⅝; Wabash 23; do preferred 45. Bar silver steady at 26¾d per ounce. Money 2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three-months' bills is 2⅞@3 per cent. Bullion amounting to £150,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The feeling on the Bourse to-day was greatly improved as a result of the settlement of the Anglo-Russian dispute and the market closed very firm. Internationals were especially strong. Rio Tintos gained 22f. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 94.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 515. Three per cent. rentes 98f 5c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 11c for checks.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was rather firm. American rails were active. Exchange on London 20 marks 35 pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills (for settlement) 5½ per cent.; three months' bills 4 per cent.

London Stock Market.

London, Oct. 30.—The North Sea incident threw the Stock Exchange into a highly nervous condition, and great depression occurred over the delay of Russia in according satisfaction. Yesterday, however, the market recovered rapidly and became comparatively buoyant. The American market participated in the strong fluctuations, yesterday's rebound in prices being as marked as the previous depression.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Cooler weather has had a tendency to strengthen Louisville markets. Prices, however, are firm and in but few instances changed. Produce maintained its strong position of last week, with a slight advance in egg and butter prices. Fruits and vegetables continue in good demand. All lines of the grocery business are selling briskly, with California canned goods 20 per cent. higher than in last October. The drug trade is heavy, iodine, quinine and opium being the best sellers this week. Provisions are firm, but quiet. Buying in oils and paints is liberal. The iron and hardware market is active and cordage sales and shipments are of fair volume. Leather is firm. Local wool is lively at advanced prices, while hides, skin and tallow are quiet. The better grades of boots and shoes continue in splendid request, but the common types are having only a moderate call. A stronger feeling among pig iron dealers is noted. Prices are high and firm. Raw cotton prices during the week were feverish, but the market was fairly strong.

(Unless otherwise specified, as in the case of produce, etc., handled by commission men on brokers without charge, these quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city. Produce quotations represent the prices charged by shippers.)

BEANS—Northern hand-picked $1.90 per bu.; Indiana new beans $1.90 per bu.; Lima beans 5c per lb.; California pinks $2.30 per bu.; New York red kidneys $3.50 per bu.

CEMENT LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.55@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 73@87c per bbl.; lime 80c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.55@2 per bbl.

FLOUR—Jobbing trade quotations are as follows: Minnesota spring patents $6.50@6.75 per bbl.; plain patents $6@6.50; straights $5.75@6; family $5; low grades $4.75; winter patents $6@6.25; winter straights $5.75@6; low grade $4@4.25; bolted meal $1.50 per 100 lbs.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 48@49c per lb.; gray 35@39c; No. 1 old 35@68c; dark and mixed old goose 15@25c; white duck 38@40c; old and mixed duck 25@30c.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. 7@8c; raisins, London layers, per box $1.50; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 6@7c; prunes, California new 3@6½c; peaches 8@11c; pears 7@8c; figs, in layers 10@12c, in bags 7c per lb.; apricots 11@11½c; Persian dates 5c; Fard dates 8@9c; evaporated apples 6½c.

FIELD SEED—Selling prices from store: Choice timothy $1.30@1.40 per bu.; clover $7@7.50; orchard $1.30@1.45; bluegrass, fancy 75@80c; red top, fancy 5½@7c; rye 95c@$1; winter oats 60@65c; English bluegrass $1.40.

HAY—These quotations are for hay in car lots on track: Choice $14; clover hay $11@11.50; wheat straw $6@6.50; No. 1 $12.50@13; No. 2 $11.50@12. This is for baled hay; hay from store $1.50@2 per ton higher.

KRAUT—45-gallon casks $5; ½ bbl., 15 gallons, $2.25.

MILL OFFAL—In car lots: Bran $19.50@20; shorts $20.50@21. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

NUTS—Dealers' prices as follows: Almonds 14c per lb.; filberts 10c; California walnuts 15½c; French walnuts 12c; peanuts, fancy Virginia 6½c; choice Virginia 6c; Texas pecans 8@10c; home-grown pecans 10c; cocoanuts $3.25 per 100; mixed nuts 11c per lb.; Brazil nuts 10c; chestnuts 7@7½c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 3c per lb.; fancy 5½c; Japan 4½c; Java 6c; Indian head 6¼c; Carolina head 5½c; fancy Patna 6c.

ROOTS—Clean ginseng, Kentucky $7@7.25 per lb.; Indiana $7@7.25; Southern ginseng $7@7.50; "Golden Seal" yellow root $1.15@1.20; Mayapple 4c; blood root 6c; Virginia snake root 30c; Seneca snake root 45c; pink root 12@13c; lady slipper 5c. Dealers do not want ginseng split, or strung, and washed before dried.

SALT—Delivered in dray load lots as follows: Ohio river 7-bu. bbl. $1.30; do 5-bu. bbl. $1.05; Michigan 7-bu. bbl. (medium) $1.30; do 5-bu. bbl. (medium) $1.04; do 5-bu. bbl. (fine) 97c; do 7-bu. bbl. $1.20; dairy salt $1.25@1.95 per bbl.; freezing salt, 200-lb. sack 65c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list October 1, 1903: First three-bracket sizes 90 and 20 per cent.; all other sizes 90 and 15 per cent.

PROVISIONS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Unchanged prices prevail in provisions. The market as a whole is firm, but is a shade easier than that of last week.

MESS PORK—$11.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured, light and special cure 12¾@13c; heavy to medium 11½@12c.

BACON—Clear rib sides 10½c; regular clear sides 10½c; breakfast bacon 14@16c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; bacon, extra 16c; bellies, light 11c; heavy 11c.

LARD—Prime steam in tierces 7⅝c; choice

leaf in tierces 8¾c, in tubs 9c; pure leaf lard in tierces 9½c, in tubs 9¾c, in firkins 9¾c.

BULK MEATS—Ribs 9c; regular clear 9c; extra short 9c.

DRIED BEEF—12½c.

GRAIN.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Local movement in wheat is noted to be much more active than of late, with that of the West continuing heavy. Prices remained unchanged during the entire week. The speculative trade was not so strong. Corn, oats and rye are all rather quiet in both the cash and speculative markets. Prices are firm and unchanged, with the exception of an average decline of ⅝c on oats.

WHEAT—	
No. 2 red and longberry	$1 18
No. 3 red and longberry	1 16
Rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½c less.	
CORN—	
No. 2 white	58½
No. 2 mixed	57½
OATS—	
No. 3 white	35
No. 2 mixed	34
RYE—	
No. 2 Western	88½
No. 2 Northwestern	92½

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—While iron and hardware prices are no higher the market is very active, with a decided upward trend.

IRON BARS—$1.65@1.75 for base.

TOOL STEEL—8c to 15c for base.

SOFT STEEL—$2.20 for base.

STEEL ROOFING—Corrugated $2.10@2.15; V-crimped $2.25@2.30 per square.

BLACK SHEETS—No. 10 $2; No. 12 $2.10; No. 14 $2.25; No. 16 $2.35; Nos. 18 and 20 $2.50; Nos. 22 and 24 $2.70; No. 26 $2.80; No. 27 $2.75 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED SHEETS—70 and 10 per cent. discount.

CUT STEEL NAILS—$2.10 base.

WIRE NAILS—$1.95 base rate.

PLAIN BLACK WIRE—$1.90 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

GALVANIZED WIRE—$2.25 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.

BARBED WIRE—Painted $2.10; galvanized $2.40 per 100 lbs.

HORSE SHOES—No. 2 and larger, Juniata $3.75 base; Perkins' $4 base; Burden $4.25 per keg.

HARROW TEETH—$3 per 100 lbs.

MACHINE BOLTS—70 per cent. discount.

CARRIAGE BOLTS—70 per cent. discount.

COTTON.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Although the tendency of prices has been toward a decline, the tone of the cotton market is firm and business for the week has been satisfactory with Louisville dealers.

Middling 9⅝c; strict middling 9⅞c.

FINE WHISKY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—The whisky trade maintained a satisfactory volume throughout the week, with the general tone of the market stronger. A slight price advance is noted, especially in Eastern rye. The fight among local spirit houses has lowered the price of spirits to $1.24 a gallon, and this cut in value is expected to rule for some time, although grain is at present high.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Dealers in boots and shoes report trade not so strong this week as last. The better grades of these articles, however, continue in fair demand at stiff prices.

PIG IRON.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—The pig iron market continually gains strength and the general feeling among dealers is much better. Prices are high at present, with a bright outlook for a further advance in the near future.

Cash quotations in the local market are as follows:

Southern coke, No. 1 foundry	$14 00@14 50
Southern coke, No. 2 foundry	13 50@14 00
Southern coke, No. 3 foundry	13 00@13 50
Southern coke, No. 4 foundry	12 50@13 00
Gray forge	12 25@12 75
No. 1 soft	14 00@14 50
No. 2 soft	13 50@14 00

OILS AND PAINTS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Buying in paints and oils during the week was liberal. All lines are in about the same demand at reasonable prices.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 82c per gallon; No. 2 78c; linseed 39c for raw and 40c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 57c; extra No. 1 52c; No. 1 43c; No. 2 40c; gasoline, 87 degrees 19c; stove gasoline 12½c; benzine, 63 degrees 11½c; straits oil 35c; black oil 9@18c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 25c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 30c per gallon; coal oil, Kentucky test 11½c; Indiana 11½c; water white, 150 degrees 12½c; headlight, 175 test 13½c; turpentine 58c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white and red lead 6½c per lb., less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Hides are quiet, skins are as yet scarce and nothing of interest presents itself in the tallow market. Prices are firm and not materially changed.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides; Southern green hides ½c lower. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint, No. 1 17½c; No. 2 15½c; dry salted, No. 1 14c; No. 2 13c; round lots of green salted beef hides 9c; round lots, dry 14@15c; dry kip and calf 15½c; green salted, No. 1 9¾c; No. 2 8¾c; kip and calf 8¾c; sheepskins, butchers' 75c @$1; country skins 40@80c; shearings 15@25c; shearlings, dry 5@15c; lambskins 40@60c; horse hides, No. 1 large $3; No. 2 $2.

TALLOW—No. 1 4½@4⅝c; No. 2 4c.

LEATHER.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—In spite of slackness in demand leather prices are strong and the outlook continues favorable.

HARNESS LEATHER—Medium to best, city oak tanned 30@40c.

SOLE LEATHER—White oak tanned, medium to best 30@37c; hemlock tanned, medium to best 28@35c.

LEATHER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 70 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 65 and 10 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 60, 10 and 5 per cent. discount.

RUBBER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 70 and 10 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 50 per cent. discount.

WOOL.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Local dealing in wool has been fairly active. Prices are some stronger and returns satisfactory.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wool. For Southern wool quotations are from 1c to 2c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 16@20c; clear grease 26@27c; medium tub-washed 36@38c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 33@35c; black wool 23c.

CORDAGE.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Local cordage dealers report a fair volume of business at unchanged prices.

Sisal rope 9½c base per lb.; Manila 13c base per lb.; Sisal lathe yarn, fine 10c; medium 10¼c; cotton rope, No. 1 15½c; No. 2 14c.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Locally but little is doing in dry goods. The demand for cotton materials remains fair and woolens sell freely. No price changes are noted.

¾ BROWN SHEETING—Log Cabin 4¼c; Graniteville RR 5¼c; Stonewall 7-8 5c; Tidal Wave 4¾c; Belton O 4¾c; Daisy B 4¼c.

4-4 BROWN SHEETING—Aacadia LL 4½c; Hickman LL 4¾c; Jellico LL 5c; Portland LL 5c; Gran. HHH 5c; Best American 4¾c; Henderson Family 5¼c; Edenta AAA 6¼c; Chicora AAA 6¼c; Gran. EE 6¼c; Champion 6¼c; Hoosier 5¼c; Great Western 6¾c; India LL 5½c; Cotton Belt 4¾c; Cheshire 3¼c.

QUILT LINING—Green River 3c; Chapman 4c; Louisville 3½c; Lancaster 4c; XX 4c.

SEA ISLAND BROWN—Clipper 6c; Father George 5½c; Horseshoe BB 6c; Pepp. R 6¼c; Peak of Otter 6½c; Lynchburg 6½c; St. Clair 46-inch 9½c; Imperial 40-inch 9c.

DUCK—8-oz. 10c; 10-oz. 12c; Osnaburg 8-oz. 10c.

BROWN DRILL—Natchez 7c; Pelzer 7½c; Improved 7c; Champion 7½c; No. 250 8½c; Clifton 7c.

BLEACHED DRILL—Dewey 8c.

PLAID COTTON—Bay City 25-inch 4¼c; Lakewood 25-inch 4½c; Our Beauty 25-inch 4¾c; Marion 27-inch 5c; J. M. R. N. & Co. 27-inch 5¾c; Dan Valley 27-inch 6c; Double Cable 27-inch 6c; Grandma 27-inch 7c.

FANCY PRINTS—Fortuna 4c; Frontenac 4c; Simpson Novelties 5c; Simpson Nappette 5c; Hamilton Rena 5c; Hamilton Klota 5c; Marlow 5c; Amaranth 5c; Windsor Epatant 5c; Parthian 5c; Hamilton Gloria 5c; Alsace 5c.

ROBE PRINTS—Defender 4c; Orion 4½c; Westminster 5c; Hamilton Plain 5½c; Hamilton Patch 5½c; Pin Sing 5½c; Hamilton Twill 6c; Cocheco Twill 6c; Pacific Twill 6c; Parsonne Creton 7½c; Zaza 6c; Empire Quilt 8½c; Avalon Draperies 10½c.

SHIRTING PRINTS—Baltic 4½c; American 4½c; Merrimac 4½c; Liberty Bell 4c.

FANCY RED PRINTS—Aztec 3¾c; Arabian 4½c; Olympian 4½c; Tartar 5c; Allen Foulards 4¾c; Pigeon Blood 9½c; B Wide 9c.

RED AND BLACK PRINTS—Garibaldi 5c; Simpson Noir and Rouge 5c.

BLACK, WHITE AND GRAY—Majestic 4c; Columbia 4½c; American 4¾c; Simpson 5c.

STAPLE PRINTS—Brocadette 4¾c; Pacific 5c; Chantry 5c; Brocades 4¾c; Steel River 4¾c; Hamilton 5c; Allen Frock 5c.

RUBY AND GREEN—Washington 5½c; Simpson 5½c.

PINK AND PURPLE—Merrimac 5½c.

SOLID OILS—OOO 4½c; A 5c; AA 5½c.

SOLID PRINTS—Improved 4½c; American Black 4¾c; Norton Black 4¾c; Simpson Black 5c.

INDIGO PRINTS—Ceylon 4½c; Boss 4¾c; American 5c; Calcutta 5c; Simpson ¾ Percale 5c; C Wide 7½c; B Wide 8½c; Mackinaw Twill 9½c; Amana Society 11c.

APRON GINGHAMS—Rockland 4c; Nelson 4c; Amoskeag 5½c; Bordered 6½c; Bookfold 6½c; Lancaster 5¼c.

CHAMBRAY—No. 300 7½c; No. 100 8c; No. 150 10c; No. 250 11c.

CHEESE CLOTH (ALL COLORS)—Imperial 8½c.

DECORATIONS—Defender 3½c.

PERCALES—Juno 6½c; La Rein 8c; Sea Island 9½c; Brandenburg White Ticket 9¼c; White Star 9½c; Brandenburg Golden Ticket 9½c.

¾ BLEACHED COTTON—Red Rover 4c; Our Own 4¼c; Mercury 4½c.

⅞ BLEACHED COTTON—Red Rover 4½c; Our Own 5c; Mercury 5¼c.

4-4 BLEACHED COTTON—Bric-a-Brac 4¾c; Red Rover 5c; Spunwell 5c; Our Own 5½c; Mercury 5¾c; Compass 6½c; Signal Service 6½c; Liberty Bell 6¾c; Messenger 7c; Old Reliable 7½c; Ladies' Favorite 7½c; Homestead 8c; Alpine Rose 10½c; Pride of West 11½c; Hope 7½c; Lonsdale 7¾c; Fruit 7¾c; Masonville 8c; Wamsutta 11½c.

SHRUNK BLEACHED—LL, 36-in. 9c; Indian Head, 33-in. 9½c; Indian Head, 36-in. 11½c; Indian Head, 45-in. 14c.

BLEACHED CAMBRIC—Knight, 33-in. 7c; Diamond Mill 7½c; Summertime 8½c; Berkeley, No. 60 8½c; Lonsdale, No. 2 10c; Lonsdale, No. 1 10½c; Wamsutta 10¾c; Berkeley Ex. 13c.

DRUGS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—The drug market this week offers iodine as a feature. Quinine and opium show firmness and cod liver oil prices are again gradually being forced upward. Other lines also are in excellent request.

Alcohol $2.60@2.65. Alum, per lb. 2@3c. Bergamot, per lb. (Sanderson's) $2.60. Bismuth, subnitrate $2.20. Blue mass 50c. Borax by bbl. 8c per lb. Calomel, per lb. 90c. Camphor 68@70c. Cloves 20c. Cochineal, per lb. 50c. Cocaine, per ounce $4.05. Copperas, per 100 lbs. 75c. Glycerine 15½@16c. Indigo, best Madras, per lb. 60c. Iodide potassia $2.65 per lb.; iodine $3.05 per lb. Lemon, per lb. (Sanderson's) $1. Licorice, extract, per lb. 25c. Madder, per lb. 12c. Morphine, P. and W., in ⅛-oz. bottles $2.60 per ounce; in ounce bottles $2.35 per ounce; 2½-oz. boxes in ⅛s $2.55 per ounce. Magnesia, carbonate, 2-oz (Jennings') 25c. Opium, gum $3 per lb. Quinine, P. and W., oz. 35c; 5-oz. cans 30c; foreign ounces 35c; 5-oz. cans 30c; 25-oz. cans 26c; 100-oz. cans 24c. Rosin, bbl. $3.75. Rhubarb 85c. Salts, Epsom 1½c lb. in bbl. lots; Crab Orchard, "Crabapple" brand, 85c per dozen; concentrated water $3 per dozen bottles. Saltpetre, per lb. 6@10c. Snuff, oz. packages $5.70 per gross; 1½-oz. cans $10.60; tins, 1-oz. $6; 1 2-3-oz. $10.50; 6-oz. bottles 8@10c. Soda, bicarbonate, 2c per lb. in keg lots. Sal soda 1c per lb.; ash soda 1¼c per lb. in bbl. Venetian red, Eng., keg, per lb. 2½c; per bbl. 1½c.

GROCERIES.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Groceries continue in splendid demand. California canned goods are selling briskly at a 20 per cent. advance over October, 1903. Sugar is stronger and coffee firm.

CANNED GOODS—We quote as follows for standard and seconds in 2 and 3-lb. cans:

	Stand.	Sec.
Apples, 3-lb.	$0 75	....
Peaches, 3-lb.	1 75	$1 30
Peaches, 2-lb.	....	95
Tomatoes, 3-lb.	1 00	85
Corn, 2-lb.	1 20	85
Peas, early June	1 25	75
Blackberries, 2-lb.	1 00	85
Raspberries, 2-lb.	1 15	1 00
Cherries, 2-lb.	1 00	....
Gooseberries, 2-lb.	....	1 00
String beans, 3-lb.	90	....
Lima beans, 2-lb.	1 00	....
Baken beans, 3-lb.	90	75
Pineapples, 2-lb. (sliced)	2 25	1 35
Pineapple, 2-lb. (grated)	2 25	1 10
Oysters, 1-lb.	....	1 05
Okra, tomatoes, 3-lb.	85	....
Salmon, 1-lb.	1 85	85
Sardines, ¼ French, per 100	12 50	7 50
Sardines, ¼ Dom.	3 50	3 40
Sardines, mustard, ¾s	....	2 75
Sardines, mustard, ⅛s	4 00	....

WHOLE SPICES—Pepper 17c; allspice 12c; cloves 15c; nutmeg 50@60c; ginger 12c; cinnamon 12@15c.

CHEESE—New York cheddars 11c; Western cheddars 11c; full cream flats and twins 12c; full cream daisies 12½c; full cream, long horns 13c; skim goods 10@10½c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 12½@13½c; Maracaibo 10½@12½c; Laguayra 10½@11½c; Mocha 19¾@23c; Java 24½@28c. Green Rios: Fancy 12½c; choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10c; roasting grades 10@12c; Santos 10½@15.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramela 22c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 38c; centrifugals 24@30c; sorghum 35@38c per gallon, according to quality.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to represent a fair range in the Louisville market:

Cyrstal dominos	6.90	8.10
Eagle tablets	6.85	7.10
Cut loaf	7.15	6.17
Crushed	7.20	....
Mould A	5.75	....
Cubes	5.70	7.72
XXXX powdered	6.00	5.72
Powdered	5.55	5.57
Fruit powdered	5.60	....
Standard granulated, bbls.	5.40	5.50
Standard granulated, 100-lb. bags	5.40	....
Standard granulated, 2-lb. cartons	5.65	....
Standard granulated, 2-lb. bags	5.65	5.77
Diamond A	5.50	....
Confectioners' A	5.46	....
No. 1	5.16	5.22
No. 2	5.20	5.22
No. 3	5.20	5.22
No. 4	5.15	5.22
No. 5	5.15	5.17
No. 6	5.05	5.07
No. 7	4.98	5.02
No. 8	5.00	4.97
No. 9	4.90	4.92
No. 10	4.85	4.87
No. 11	4.80	4.82
No. 12	4.75	4.77
No. 13	4.70	4.72
No. 14	4.65	4.67

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Produce merchants are well satisfied with returns of the week. Eggs, poultry and butter are all in good request, with butter and eggs much higher. The fruit market is featureless, everything selling equally well. Prices are practically unchanged.

These prices are wholesale.

BUTTER—Packing 11c per lb.; good country 15@16c; Elgin 23½c in 60-lb. tubs, 24c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 24½c.

EGGS—19@20c, loss off.

POULTRY—Hens 9c per pound; spring chickens 10@11c; ducks 11c; geese $5.25 per dozen; turkeys 10½@12½c per lb.

FRUIT—Home-grown apples $1@2 per bbl.; Northern apples $2.25@2.75 per bbl.; lemons $3.50@4 box; pineapples $3 case; bananas $1@1.75 per bunch; Northern grapes 17c per basket; California Tokay grapes $2.25@2.50 crate; California Malaga grapes $1.50 per crate; California Muscat grapes $1.50 per crate; California plums $1.50 per crate; Northern Niagaras grapes 13c pony basket; Florida oranges $3.50 per box; crab apples $1 per bu.; pumpkins 10@20c; cranberries $6 per bbl.

VEGETABLES—New onions $1.50 per bag; leaf lettuce 60c per bu.; head lettuce $1; parsley 30c per dozen; egg plants 75c per dozen; hothouse cucumbers $1 per dozen; green beans $1 per bu.; home-grown beets 20c dozen; home-grown radishes 10@15c per dozen; home-grown tomatoes 75c per bu.; Northern cabbage 60@75c per bbl.; home-grown potatoes $1.50@1.75 per bbl.; home-grown pepper 50@60c per bu.; Spanish onions $1.50 per crate; Michigan celery $2.50 per case, 40c per dozen.

LEAF TOBACCO

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR COLORY TYPES OF BURLEY.

Prices For Dark Unchanged, But the Quality of Offerings Not So Good.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—The leaf tobacco market this week disclosed nothing of unusual interest. Sales were small and featureless. The quality and color of Burley was thought better than in some time. An active demand was noted where color was especially favorable. The two new-crop hogsheads offered sold very well.

Last week's price conditions prevail throughout the week in the dark market, but the quality and condition of the offerings was not so good. Two 1904 crop hogsheads of rehandling tobacco from Western Tennessee sold for $6 and $6.50 respectively.

During the week a general sampling of redried Green river hogsheads for future sales has been going on. The tobacco was found to be of extra good color and quality and in a firm condition.

Total sales of all the warehouses in the Louisville market have this week amounted to 125 hogsheads of Burley and 2,152 of dark, aggregating 2,277 all told. Of this lot there were four new crop hogsheads—two Burley and two dark. The Home warehouse sold thirteen Burley and nine dark, which are included in the above figures.

Total sales of those warehouses in the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange amounted to 112 Burley and 2,143 dark. Total sales of new crop to date have amounted to 86,516, of which 74,495 are original inspections. There were 22 Burley and 148 dark rejections during the week; total 170. Receipts for the week have amounted to 642 hogsheads, and from January 1 to date 78,101.

Official Quotations.

The following are the revised quotations on leaf tobacco as compiled by the Committee on Quotations of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange:

1903 CROP.

	BURLEY. Red.	Colory.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$7 00@ 9 00	10 00@12 00
Trash (sound)	9 50@10 50	12 00@14 00
Common lugs	10 50@11 50	14 00@16 00
Medium lugs	11 50@13 00	16 00@17 00
Good lugs	13 00@15 00	17 00@19 00
Common leaf (short)	11 50@12 50	12 00@14 00
Common leaf	14 00@15 00	15 00@16 00
Medium leaf	15 00@16 50	17 00@19 00
Good leaf	17 00@19 00	19 00@20 00
Fine and selections	20 00@28 00	25 00@36 00

	DARK M'f'g
Trash (green or mixed)	$3 50@ 3 75
Trash (sound)	4 25@ 4 50
Common lugs	4 50@ 4 75
Medium lugs	4 75@ 5 00
Good lugs	5 00@ 6 00
Common leaf (short)	5 00@ 5 50
Common leaf	5 50@ 6 50
Medium leaf	6 50@ 7 50
Good leaf	8 00@10 00
Fine and selections	10 00@12 75

	DARK Rehandling	Export
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	....	$3 00@ 3 25
Trash (sound)	....	3 50@ 3 75
Common lugs	....	3 50@ 3 75
Medium lugs	....	3 75@ 4 00
Good lugs	$4 00@ 4 25	4 00@ 4 25
Common leaf (short)	4 25@ 4 50	4 25@ 4 75
Common leaf	4 50@ 5 00	4 75@ 5 25
Medium leaf	5 00@ 6 50	5 50@ 6 50
Good leaf	6 50@ 7 50	6 75@ 7 50
Fine and selections	7 50@ 8 00	8 00@10 50

N. B.—Unsound or mixed packages from 1c to 3c lower.

Weekly Report.

The following is the report of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange for the week:

Auction sales		681
Private sales		1,574
Total for the week		2,255
January 1 to date		96,002
	Week.	Year.
Year 1903	1,171	95,708
Year 1902	1,534	142,436
Year 1901	1,310	145,429

CLASSIFICATION OF THIS WEEK'S SALES.

	Old crps.	1904 crp.	1903 crp.	Total.
Burley	6	2	104	112
Dark	38	2	2,103	2,143
Totals	44	4	2,207	2,255

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES JANUARY 1 TO DATE.

	Old crps.	1904 crp.	1903 crp.	Total.
Burley	2,906	19	36,760	39,685
Dark	9,321	4	46,992	56,317
Totals	12,227	23	83,752	96,002

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES TO SAME DATE IN

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Burley	65,507	105,716	109,861
Dark	30,201	36,720	35,568
Totals	95,708	142,436	145,429

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS' SALES.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Total sales of new crop to date	86,516	99,678	131,384
Sales of new crop to date, original inspection	74,495	82,875	107,788
REJECTIONS.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Rejections this week	170	176	335
Percentage of rejections to auction sales	25	20	29
Rejections Jan. 1 to date	12,052	16,719	29,112
RECEIPTS.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Receipts this week	642	379	452
Receipts Jan. 1 to date	78,101	75,508	106,159

Sales of new crop to date in 1903: Burley 7; dark 27.

NEWYORK BOND SALES

(Reported by John L. Dunlap.)

Am. Tobacco 4s.
$1,000 65
$192,000 .... 64¾
$150,000 .... 64⅝
Am. Tobacco 6s.
$14,000 ....107⅝
$84,000 ....107⅞
$9,000 108
Atchison gen. 4s.
$5,000 ....102⅝
$3,000 ....102¾
B. and O. 4s.
$7,000 ....103½
$3,000 103
B. and O.S-W.Div.3½s.
$10,000 92
B. R. T. 4s.
$5,000 .... 83½
$3,000 .... 83¾
$5,000 .... 83⅞
$7,000 84
Con. Gas 5s.
$2,000 114
Cen. Ga. 1st income.
$35,000 89
$5,000 .... 88¾
Cen. Ga. 2d income.
$50,000 63
$6,000 .... 62¾
$1,000 .... 62½
Cen. Ga. 3d income.
$2,000 .... 48½
$20,000 49
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. 4s.
$1,000 ....101⅞
$1,000 102
C. and O. 5s.
$1,000 ....120¼
$1,000 ....120½
C. and A. 3½s.
$5,000 .... 80¼
C., B. and Q. joint 4s.
$76,000 .... 98¾
$9,000 .... 98¼
$33,000 .... 98½
C., M. and St. P. 4s.
$2,000 ....110¼
C., R. I. and P. 4s.
$61,000 .... 78¼
$83,000 .... 78½
$15,000 .... 78¾
$46,000 .... 78⅝
C., R. I. and P. col. 5s.
$63,000 .... 88¼
$6,000 89
Colorado Southern 4s.
$2,000 .... 87¾
Con. Gas 6s.
$20,000 ....189¼
Con. Tobacco 4s.
$69,000 .... 75¾
$90,000 76
$72,000 .... 75⅞
$5,000 .... 75⅝
$20,000 .... 75¼
$20,000 .... 75⅛
Dist. Securities.
$50,000 .... 74¼
$15,000 .... 74⅛
$3,000 74
$3,000 .... 74⅜
$2,000 .... 74½
Erie gen. lien 4s.
$24,000 .... 89¼
$1,000 .... 89⅛
$4,000 89
Erie-Penn. col. 4s.
$4,000 .... 93½
Ft. W. and R. G. 1sts.
$7,000 86
$8,000 .... 86½
G. B. and W. B.
$45,000 109
$12,000 ....109¼
$113,000 ....100½
$10,000 ....109⅝
$1,000 ....109⅝
$1,000 ....109⅞
Japan 6s.
$25,000 .... 89¾
$10,000 .... 89⅝
Lackawanna Steel 5s.
$8,000 ....101⅞
$10,000 ....101⅞
$10,000 102
L. S. and M. S. deb. 4s.
$5,000 ....100¼
L. and N. col. tr. 4s.
$4,000 .... 97¼
Manhattan 4s.
$6,000 ....105¼
Mex. Central.
$1,000 73
Mex. Cen. 1st income.
$6,000 22
$10,000 .... 22½
Mex. Cen. 2d income.
$30,000 16
M., K. and T. 1st g. m. 5s.
$4,000 ....109½
M., K. and T. ext. 5s.
$26,000 ....105¼
M., K. and T. of T. 5s.
$5,000 ....105½
$20,000 106
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. and P. 4s.
$8,000 .... 94½
Norfolk and West. 4s.
$1,000 ....103¼
N. P. gen. 3s.
$3,000 .... 75⅞
N. P. prior lien 4s.
$2,000 ....105¼
$10,000 105
O. S. L. 4s and partici.
$65,000 ....103½
$116,000 ....103⅝
$2,000 ....103⅝
$112,000 104
$6,000 ....104⅛
$4,000 ....104½
$189,000 ....104¼
Penn. convertible 3½s.
$1,000 ....102½
$10,000 103
St. L. and I. Mtn. 4s.
$5,000 .... 93⅝
$17,000 .... 91¾
St. L. and S.W. con. 4s.
$2,000 .... 80⅝
$3,000 .... 80½
So. Pac. col. tr. 4s.
$20,000 .... 94¼
So. Pacific 4½s.
$2,000 ....102¼
Union Pacific 4s.
$8,000 ....105⅝
$5,000 ....105¼
U. P. convertible 4s.
$140,000 ....113⅝
$130,000 ....114¼
$493,000 114
$237,000 ....114⅛
$100,000 ....114⅝
$376,000 ....114½
$50,000 ....114⅞
$50,000 ....114⅝
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s.
$86,000 88
$61,000 .... 87⅞
$96,000 .... 87¾
$50,000 .... 87½
Wabash deb. Bs.
$5,000 .... 66½
$45,000 .... 66⅞

Total sales (par value) $5,273,000.

MOVEMENT OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR ONE WEEK.

Louisville Board of Trade, Oct. 29, 1904.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the week ended October 28 and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1904.	Ship'd 1904.	Rec'd 1903.	Ship'd 1903.
Agricultural implements, pounds	219,185	1,264,510	117,867	1,060,815
Bagging, pounds	58,465	8,940	1,900	32,713
Boots and shoes, cases	1,649	2,538	2,662	3,799
Coffee, pounds	75,790	190,379	401,101	232,540
Cotton, bales	278	24	252	3
Flour, barrels	4,237	12,282	3,267	14,806
Furniture, pounds	195,590	1,045,075	129,040	863,857
Barley, bushels	18,800	1,400	7,600	....
Corn, bushels	227,945	185,655	243,820	132,275
Malt, bushels	15,000	3,895	8,860	2,450
Oats, bushels	50,700	45,525	97,121	42,460
Rye, bushels	23,350	2,583	28,875	4,965
Wheat, bushels	96,525	28,400	117,555	27,370
Hardware, packages	2,955	28,836	3,639	28,887
Hay, tons	1,608	73	1,539	127
Bacon, pounds	355,015	1,097,075	444,382	809,092
Hams, pounds	22,000	88,635	....	43,299
Lard, pounds	56,700	392,528	173,332	436,740
Pig iron, tons	3,814	111	2,735	153
Leather, pounds	4,438	201,258	16,525	240,158
Nails, kegs	2,649	3,815	4,000	3,776
Apples, green, barrels	14,419	5,383	8,753	2,609
Onions, barrels	2,085	982	579	1,567
Potatoes, barrels	3,320	1,900	6,580	1,387
Seed, grass and clover, pounds	168,677	107,274	259,573	130,092
Soap, pounds	243,715	613,435	117,906	612,407
Sugar, barrels	3,300	2,849	3,990	3,133
Tobacco, leaf, hogsheads	433	1,240	801	1,507
Tobacco, manufactured, pounds	14,965	1,178,383	34,734	1,107,932
Whisky, barrels	2,787	10,565	3,593	10,237
Wool, pounds	3,660	129,200	163,532	41,554
Live stock—Cattle, head	2,555	1,286	....	....
Calves, head	389	....	....	....
Hogs, head	21,287	15,692	....	....
Sheep and lambs, head	1,128	200	....	....

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Reported by the Louisville Live Stock Exchange, Bourbon Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Oct. 29.—Cattle—The fresh receipts of cattle to-day were 55 head; for the week in total 2,555 head. There were not many buyers on the yards to-day, and comparatively little trading in the cattle department; what few sales were made were made generally upon a basis of unchanged prices. The choice, well-finished butcher cattle continued to sell fairly well all through the week, and but few of that class coming; plenty of the medium and common kinds here, and it was a drag all through the week, and the general tendency of the market was toward lower prices. The market closed about steady on choice heavy high-grade feeders; rather tame on the medium to good kinds (the class the slopmen buy), and plain rough feeders and common, trashy stock cattle closed very dull; very few buyers and prevailing prices are extremely low. The bull market closed steady; canners dull. Choice milch cows and fancy springers steady; plain light and common milkers very slow sellers. There were two cars of very fancy cattle here to-day, averaging 1,883 pounds, which cost $5.50 in the country, not offered for sale on this market, but are being forwarded to Chicago. The market closed up about steady on choice grades; slow on good and extremely dull on common cattle; and, while the pens were well cleared of decent grades, there were some of the common, trashy kinds left over in the pens.

Calves—Receipts of calves to-day 22 head; for the week 389. The market was steady on choice veals; best $5.50@6; other kinds are practically not wanted and very mean sellers.

Hogs—The receipts of hogs to-day were 2,183 head; for the week 21,287. The market opened early this morning. Heavy and medium hogs were steady to a shade lower, while lightweights and pigs were in active demand at steady prices. We quote best, 200 pounds and up, at $5.10; best, 165 to 200 pounds, $5.05; best lights $4.90; best pigs $4.65; light pigs $4.35; roughs $4@4.50. The pens were well cleared and the market closed steady. Several more cars of choice lightweights and pigs could have been used to-day had they been here.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts of sheep and lambs for the day were very light; in fact, have been light all week; total 1,128 for the week. The market ruled steady, without any change in values; best lambs $5@5.25; best fat sheep $3@3.25. No demand for stock sheep.

Quotations.

CATTLE.

Extra good export steers	$4 40@ 4 65
Light shipping steers	4 00@ 4 40
Choice butcher steers	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good butcher steers	3 00@ 3 [illegible]
Common to medium butcher steers	2 50@ 3 00
Choice butcher heifers	3 40@ 3 60
Fair to good butcher heifers	2 75@ 3 25
Common to medium butcher heifers	2 00@ 2 65
Choice butcher cows	3 00@ 3 50
Fair to good butcher cows	2 50@ 3 00
Common to medium butcher cows	2 00@ 2 50
Canners	75@ 1 75
Choice feeders	3 40@ 3 65
Medium to good feeders	2 75@ 3 25
Common and rough feeders	2 25@ 2 75
Good to extra stock steers	3 00@ 3 40
Fair to good stock steers	2 50@ 2 75
Common to medium stock steers	1 50@ 2 25
Good to extra stock heifers	2 40@ 2 65
Common to medium stock heifers	1 50@ 2 25
Good to extra oxen	3 50@ 4 00
Common to medium oxen	2 00@ 3 00
Good to extra bulls	2 40@ 2 60
Fair to good bulls	2 00@ 2 40
Choice veal calves	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium veal calves	3 50@ 4 25
Coarse, heavy calves	2 50@ 3 25
Choice to fancy milch cows	35 00@40 00
Medium to good milch cows	20 00@30 00
Plain common milch cows	15 00@20 00

HOGS.

Choice pack. & butch., 200 to 300 lbs.	5 10
Medium packers, 165 to 200 lbs.	5 05@ 5 10
Light shippers, 120 to 165 lbs.	4 90
Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs.	4 65
Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs.	4 00@ 4 35
Roughs, 150 to 400 lbs.	4 00@ 4 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good to choice fat sheep	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good sheep	2 25@ 2 50
Common sheep	1 25@ 2 00
Bucks	1 25@ 2 25
Choice shipping lambs	5 00@ 5 25
Seconds	4 00@ 4 50
Good butcher lambs	4 00@ 4 50
Culls and tail-ends	3 00@ 4 00

(Reported by the Central Live Stock Exchange, Central Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Oct. 29.—Cattle—Receipts very light to-day; not enough to supply the demand. There continues a good demand for choice butcher cattle at steady to strong prices, but there is not much of that class coming to this market. The bulk of the receipts for the last week has been of the common half-fat stuff, that class selling at very mean prices. The choice high-grade feeders are in good demand at steady prices, while the common rough stockers and feeders are not wanted, even at a low price. Choice milch cows are good sellers at steady prices. Thin small cows are very hard to dispose of. The pens are well cleared of all grades and the prospects are for a steady market Monday.

Calves—Receipts light. The market was steady on choice calves; common rough calves are selling a shade lower.

Hogs—Receipts 741 head. The market was steady; best, 160 pounds and up, $5.15; 120 to 160 pounds $5; heavy pigs $4.70; light pigs $4.50; roughs $4@4.50. The market closed steady.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light. The market was good on fat sheep and good butcher lambs; best fat sheep $2.75@3.25; fair to good $2@2.50; common $1@2; bucks $1.50@2.50; best shipping lambs $5@5.50; butcher lambs $4@4.75.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Oct. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 550; no Southerns; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers $5@6.25; fair to good $3.75@5; Western fed steers $3.75@5.50; stockers and feeders $2@4.10; Southern steers $2.50@3.75; Southern cows $1.50@2.65; native cows $1.50@3.40; native heifers $2.50@4.35; culls $1.75@2.90; calves $2@6. Hogs—Receipts 3,000; market 2½c higher; top $5.32½; bulk of sales $5@5.25; heavy $5.20@5.32½; packers $5@5.20; pigs and lights $4.60@5.10. Sheep—Receipts 200; market steady; native lambs $4.25@5.65; native wethers $3.25@4.10; native ewes $3@4.75; Western lambs $4.25@5.60; Western yearlings $3.75@4.15; Western sheep $3.25@3.90; stockers and feeders $2.50@3.65.

Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Cattle—Receipts 500 head; market steady; good to prime $5.80@6.75; poor to medium $4@5.60; stockers and feeders $2@4.20; cows $1.50@4.30; heifers $2@5; canners $1.50@2.50; bulls $2@4.15; calves $3.50@7; Texas-fed steers $3@5.50; Western steers $3@5. Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head; estimated for Monday 25,000; market 5@10c higher; mixed and butchers $4.65@5.35; good to choice heavy $5.15@5.35; rough heavy $4.65@5.05; light $4.85@5.15; bulk of sales $5.05@5.15. Sheep—Receipts 3,000 head; sheep strong; lambs steady; good to choice wethers $4@4.75; fair to choice mixed $3.50@4.25; Western sheep $3.40@4.40; native lambs $4.25@6; Western lambs $4.25@5.40.

New York.

New York, Oct. 29.—Beeves—Receipts 39; market weak; steers sold at $4.40@4.80 per 100 pounds; exports to-day 820 cattle, 325 sheep and 11,000 quarters of beef. Calves—No receipts; one car of Westerns on sale; no trading. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,178; market steady; sheep sold at $3.15@4.12½; lambs at $5.37½@6. Hogs—Receipts 281; none on sale; market nominally steady.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.—Hogs active and strong; market 5c higher; selected shippers $5.25; selected butchers $5.20@5.25; common $3.25@4.70. Cattle steady and quiet; fair to good shippers $4@4.75; common $2@2.25. Sheep steady at $1@3.50. Lambs steady and slow at $3@5.75.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 29.—The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 1 point, or rather better than due on the cables and the generally favorable showing of the early weather reports. There was no confirmation of yesterday's rumors that the Fall River strike had been broken, but sentiment on the whole seemed rather more favorable to the market, possibly owing to the outlook for smaller receipts and a lessened pressure of actual cotton. Buying did not seem aggressive, however, and after the first demand was filled the market sagged off, ruling quiet but about steady around last night's level.

Estimated receipts at the ports: To-day, 55,000 bales, against 61,566 last week and 74,630 last year; for the week, 390,000 bales, against 394,787 last week and 412,217 last year. To-day's receipts at New Orleans were 17,897 bales, against 24,085 last year, and at Houston 8,387 bales, against 17,094 last year.

Spot cotton dull at 5 points advance; middling uplands 10c; do gulf 10.25c. Sales none.

The following is the range of futures on the New York Cotton Exchange:

MONTH.	Opening.	Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.
October	9.45	9.54	9.57	9.50
November	9.45	9.53	9.55	9.45
December	9.66	9.71	9.75	9.65
January	9.76	9.80	9.85	9.74
February	9.79	9.85	....	....
March	9.84	9.90	9.95	9.84
April	9.88	9.93	....	....
May	9.93	9.98	10.00	9.93
June	9.95	10.00	....	....
July	9.98	10.03	10.05	10.05

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—Spot cotton steady; sales 3,900 bales, including 900 to arrive. Prices advanced 1-16c; ordinary 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 8⅝c; low middling 9c; middling 9 9-16c; good middling 9¾c; middling fair 10¼c; receipts 17,897 bales; stock 201,113. Futures opened barely steady, with prices 3@5 points lower than yesterday's finals on a poor Liverpool market and a good weather map. For a time the market was very dull, but late in the session a buying movement was started which carried prices up 8@12 points, but finally eased off until half the advance had been lost. In the trading December opened 3 points lower at 9.53c, sold up to 9.63c and finally declined to 9.59c. The market closed quiet, the list showing net gains of 2@4 points.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—Spot cotton quiet; primes 2@4 points higher; American middling fair 5.70d; good middling 5.44d; middling 5.34d; low middling 5.22d; good ordinary 5.08d; ordinary 4.92d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 4,400 American. Receipts 13,000 bales, including 8,700 American. Futures opened steady and closed easy.

Memphis, Oct. 29.—Cotton closed steady and unchanged; middling 9½c; receipts 4,138 bales; shipments 2,208; sales 240; stock 81,793.

Galveston, Oct. 29.—Cotton firm; middling 9 9-16c; sales 1,900 bales; receipts 12,046; stock 191,692.

Savannah, Oct. 29.—Cotton firm; middling 9 7-16c; sales 814 bales; receipts 12,539; stock 157,931.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝c; sales 112 bales; receipts 1,949; stock, 11,926.

Boston, Oct. 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 9.97c; net receipts 41 bales; gross receipts 2,582.

Liverpool Cotton Statistics.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics:

	Bales.
Total sales of all kinds	40,000
Total sales American	33,000
English spinners' takings	75,000
Total exports	2,000
Imports of all kinds	128,000
Import American	115,000
Stock all kinds	303,000
Stock American	251,000
Quantity afloat all kinds	386,000
Quantity afloat American	356,000
Total sales on speculation	600
Total sales to exporters	1,500

COTTON EXPORTS

THEY AGGREGATE HALF OF THE NOVEMBER INTO SIGHT.

New Crop Is Being Rapidly Marketed and Figures Show Neat Increase Over Last Year.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 29.—Cotton receipts at primary points for the week are still in excess of last year, though smaller than last week, being 544,980 bales, as against 563,632 last week and 492,424 for the corresponding week last year. The total movement into sight since September 1 has amounted to 3,525,130 bales, as against 2,464,317 bales last year. Exports total 1,770,526 bales, as compared with 1,151,830 bales last year. The visible supply of American cotton is now 2,436,140 bales and the movement into consumption for the week has amounted to 317,732. The figures in detail follow:

MONTHLY MOVEMENT OF COTTON INTO SIGHT.

	Crop of 1904-1905. Bales.	Crop of 1903-1904. Bales.	Crop of 1902-1903. Bales.
September	1,362,445	730,233	1,256,691
October	....	1,955,651	1,900,570
November	....	2,313,934	1,842,431
December	....	1,909,422	1,671,125
January	....	1,079,324	1,254,069
February	....	720,100	844,474
March	....	476,989	710,306
April	....	287,390	478,457
May	....	190,872	334,311
June	....	144,211	172,369
July and August	....	183,048	202,756
Totals	1,362,445	10,011,374	10,727,559

DAILY AND WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF COTTON FOR WEEK ENDING

	Oct. 28, 1904. Bales.	Oct. 21, 1904. Bales.	Oct. 30, 1903. Bales.
Saturday	61,281	50,204	47,760
Sund'y and Monday	57,515	63,432	70,536
Tuesday	98,767	90,067	87,481
Wednesday	61,185	62,551	58,094
Thursday	52,025	62,904	67,496
Friday	63,098	61,807	63,535
Totals	393,871	390,965	394,902
Movement into sight for the week	544,980	563,632	492,424
Total movement into sight since Sept. 1 this year			3,525,130
Total movement into sight since Sept. 1 last year			2,464,317

TOTAL EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

	Bales.
Since September 1 this year	1,770,526
Since September 1 last year	1,151,830

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Total. Bales.	American. Bales.
October 28, 1904	2,927,140	2,436,140
October 21, 1904	2,690,892	2,208,892
October 30, 1903	2,344,742	1,807,742

The world's visible supply of cotton was held this year as compared with last year as follows:

	Oct. 28, 1904.	Oct. 30, 1903.
Great Britain and continental Europe	1,449,000	1,181,000
Egypt	106,000	89,000
India	190,000	177,000
United States	1,182,000	2,345,000
Totals	2,927,000	2,345,000

AMERICAN COTTON.

Visible supply October 21, 1904	2,208,892
Movement into sight for week ending October 28, 1904	544,980
Total	2,753,872
Visible supply October 28, 1904	2,436,140
Movement into consumption for week ending October 28, 1904	317,732

HUNT, BRIDGEFORD & CO.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Peaceful settlement of the North sea incident was the main influence in a weak wheat market here to-day. At the close December wheat was off 1⅛c and May 1¼@1⅜c. Corn showed a loss of ½@⅝c and oats ⅝c. Provisions are practically unchanged.

In the wheat pit here the speech of the British Premier regarding Anglo-Russian affairs seemed to effectually dispel all apprehension of hostilities between Great Britain and Russia. The market was further influenced by the bearish action of foreign markets. As a result lower prices prevailed here throughout the entire session. At the opening December was down ⅝@⅛c at $1.13¼@1.13⅛, while May was off ⅛@⅜c at $1.11⅝@1.11⅞. From the start there was heavy liquidation. With an absence of any substantial support the market became weaker as the session advanced. In addition to the bearish advices from abroad the domestic news favored the bears. A report from Minneapolis stated that there was little demand for either cash wheat or flour. The movement of wheat from the farms continued heavy to-day. Selling became increasingly active later in the day on a statement of the English visible supply showing an increase of over 3,000,000 bushels during last week. There were also large evening-up sales over Sunday. The low point on December for the day was reached at $1.12 and on May at $1.11. The market closed practically at the bottom, final quotations on December being at $1.12. May closed at $1.11@1.11⅛. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 31,700 bushels. Primary receipts were 1,231,000 bushels, compared with 1,223,000 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 890 cars, against 726 last week and 1,052 a year ago.

In sympathy with the decline in wheat, and as a result of easier cables and ideal weather conditions, the corn market ruled weak throughout the entire session. There was heavy selling by commission houses and the demand came largely from scalpers. December opened ⅛@⅜c lower at 48⅝@48⅜c, ranged between 48⅛c and 48⅞@49c and closed at 48⅛@48⅜c. Local receipts were 98 cars, with six of contract grade.

Oats were weak as a result of the selling pressure in other grains. Trading was very light and mostly of local character. December opened ⅛@¼c lower at 28⅞@29c, sold between 28⅝c and 29@29⅛c and closed at 28⅝c. Local receipts were 98 cars.

Notwithstanding the weakness of grains the provisions market held steady on a fair demand for lard. A prominent packer was the principal buyer. The volume of business was small. At the close January pork was unchanged at $12.42½. Lard was up 2½c at $7.07½. Ribs were unchanged at $6.45.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat 104 cars, corn 72 cars, oats 191 cars, hogs 28,000 head.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $5.30@5.40; straights $4.90@5.20; spring patents $5.30@5.80; straights $4.60@5.30; bakers' $3.20@4. Market steady.

Grain—No. 2 spring wheat $1.11@1.16; No. 3 do $1.03@1.12; No. 2 red $1.16@1.17¼; No. 2 corn 55c; No. 2 yellow do 56½c; No. 2 oats 29¼c; No. 2 white do 31¼@31½c; No. 3 white do 30@30¾c; No. 2 rye 79c; good feeding barley 37½c; fair to choice malting do 42@52c; No. 1 flax seed $1.08; No. 1 Northwestern do $1.15; clover, contract grade $12.15.

Provisions—Mess pork $10.90@11 per bbl.; lard $7.07½@7 10 per 100 lbs.; short rib sides, loose $7.25@7.35; short clear sides, boxed $7.37½@7.50.

Whisky—Basis of high wines, $1.24.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creamery 15@22c; dairy 13½@18½c. Eggs steady at mark; cases included 16¼@18¼c; firsts 18½c; prime firsts 21½c; extras 23½c. Cheese easy at 10¼@10½c.

Receipts—Flour 28,600 bbls.; wheat 85,000 bu.; corn 97,900; oats 145,000; rye 5,000; barley 62,200. Shipments—Flour 19,600 bbls.; wheat 111,700 bu.; corn 256,400; oats 181,800; rye 18,000; barley 99,500.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT—				
Oct.	....	....	....	$1 11¼
Dec.	$1 13¼	$1 13¼	$1 12	1 12
May	1 11⅝	1 11⅝	1 11	1 11
July	97	97	95¾	95¾
CORN—				
Oct.	....	....	....	52½
Dec.	48⅝	49	48⅛	48½
May	45⅝	45¼	45⅛	45¼
OATS—				
Oct.	....	....	....	29¼
Dec.	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝
May	31	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝
PORK—				
Oct.	....	....	....	10 90
Jan.	12 45	12 50	12 42½	12 45
May	12 52½	12 55	12 45	12 47½
LARD—				
Oct.	....	....	....	7 07½
Jan.	7 10	7 10	7 07½	7 07½
May	7 20	7 22½	7 17½	7 20
RIBS—				
Oct.	7 20	7 25	7 20	7 25
Jan.	6 47½	6 50	6 45	6 45
May	6 62½	6 65	6 60	6 60

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Oct. 29.—Butter strong; street price, extra creamery 22½c; official prices: creamery, common to extra 14@22½c; do held, extras 21c; State dairy, common to extra 14@21c; Western factory, common to choice 12@15c. Cheese firm; State full cream, small October, colored and white, choice 9½c; do good to prime 9@9¼c; do poor to fair 7¼@8¾c; large October, colored, choice 9c; do good to prime 8¼@8¾c; do large October white, choice 8¾c; do good to prime 8¼@8½c; do poor to fair 6¾@8c; skims, full to light, 2@8¼c. Eggs quiet; State, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected, extra 30c; do choice 27@29c; Western firsts selected 23½@24c; average best 22½@23c; Southern 17@20c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3⅝c; centrifugal 96 test 4⅛c; molasses sugar 3½c; refined firm; crushed 5.75c; powdered 5.15c; granulated 5.05c.

Flour—Receipts 27,164 bbls.; exports 6,958; sales 2,600 packages; market inactive at unchanged prices; Minnesota patents $6.20@6.50; do bakers' $4.60@5; winter patents $5.60@6; winter straights $5.40@5.60; winter extras $4.00@4.25; winter low grades $3.40@4.05. Rye flour firm; sales 200 bbls.; fair to good prime $4.75; choice to fancy $4.75@5. Buckwheat flour dull at $2.10@2.25 per 100 lbs. Corn meal steady; yellow Western $1.11@1.13; city $1.12@1.14; kiln-dried $3@3.20. Rye nominal. Barley steady; feeding 43c c. i. f. New York.

Wheat—Receipts none; sales 2,300,000 bu. futures; spot market easy; No. 2 red $1.20¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.26¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba $1.08 f. o. b. afloat. Corn—Receipts 39,775 bu.; exports 55,419; sales 10,000 bu. futures; spot market easy; No. 2 yellow 62⅝c; No. 2 white 60¼c; No. 2 corn 58¾c in elevator and 59⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Oats—Receipts 55,500 bu.; exports 10,427; spot market dull; mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs., 34½@35½c; natural white, 30 to 32 lbs., 35@37c; clipped white, 36 to 40 lbs., 37@39½c.

Feed steady; spring bran $20; middlings $19.75; city $20@28. Hay steady; shipping 60@65c; good to choice 75@80c. Hops firm; State, common to choice 1904 crop 31@41c, 1903 crop 31@36c, olds 14@18c; Pacific coast 1904 crop 30@36c, 1903 crop 30@34c, olds 14@18c. Hides steady; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 17c; California, 21 to 25 lbs., 19c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs., 14c. Leather firm; acid 24@26c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 32@35c. Beef steady; family $10.50@11.50; mess $8.50@9.50; beef hams $23@24.50; packet $9.50@10.50; city extra India mess $14.50@16. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 8¾@10½c; do shoulders 7½c; do hams 9½@10c. Lard steady; Western steamed $7.55; October closed at $7.55, nominal; refined barely steady; continent $7.75; South American $8.50; compound $5.87½@6.12½. Pork steady; family $15.50@16; short clear $13.75@17; mess $12.50@13. Tallow dull; city 4¼c; country 4⅜@4⅝c. Cotton-seed oil steady; prime crude nominal; do yellow 26¾@27c. Petroleum quiet; refined New York $7.05; Philadelphia and Baltimore $7.00; do in bulk $5. Rosin firm; strained, common to good $2.90. Turpentine steady at 54¾@55¼c. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra 2¼@5¼c; Japan nominal. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice 31@37c.

Metals—All metal markets continued with a good business in progress at full prices. Iron prices were very firm at unchanged quotations and the outlook is reported very encouraging. Trade in copper was moderate, with lake quoted at 13½@13⅝c, electrolytic at 13⅜@13½c and casting at 13⅛@13¼c. Tin $28.75@29.12½. Lead $4.20@4.45. Spelter $5.35@5.40.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—Wheat lower; longs liquidating; No. 2 red cash in elevator $1.13⅜, on track $1.11@1.12; December $1.13⅝; May $1.14½@1.14⅝; No. 2 hard $1.14½. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 52c, on track 54c; December 44⅛c; May 43½c. Oats lower; No. 2 cash 30c, on track 31c; December 30⅛c; May 31½c; No. 2 white 32c. Lead steady at $4.20. Spelter quiet at $5.15@5.20. Eggs steady at 18½c, case count. Flour steady, but very quiet; red winter patents $5.40@5.60; special brands higher; extra fancy and straight $4.90@5.25; clear $4.25@4.50. Timothy seed steady at $2@2.50. Corn meal steady at $2.75. Bran—Sellers firm; sacked on east track 83@87c. Hay—No change to nots; timothy $8@12.50; prairie $5@9.50. Whisky steady at $1.24. Iron cotton ties 95c. Bagging 7¼@7⅝c. Hemp twine 7c. Pork steady; jobbing $11.15. Lard higher; prime steam $6.87½. Bacon lower; boxed, extra shorts $8.50; clear ribs $8.75; short clear $9.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—Hog products quiet. Pork—Standard mess $13. Lard—Refined tierce 5¼c; pure lard 8¼c. Boxed Meats—Dry salt shoulders 8c; sides 8c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 8⅝c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured 13¾@14¼c. Coffee firm; Rio, 8s to 4s 8½@9¼c. Rice steady; screenings 1¼@1⅝c; head 2¾@4⅜c; extra fancy 4⅝@5c. Flour—Extra fancy $5.50; patent $6. Corn meal steady at $2.60. Bran quiet at 95c. Hay—Prime $13@14; choice $17. Corn—No. 2 bulk white 56c; mixed 55c; yellow 57c. Oats—No. 2 bulk 38c. Sugar quiet and steady; open kettle 3 13-16@3 15-16c; open kettle centrifugal 4¼c; centrifugal whites 4 5-16c; yellows 4@4 3-16c; seconds 3 9-16c. Molasses—Open kettle 27@31c; centrifugal 12@26c. Syrup 28@32c.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Oct. 29.—Wheat—December $1.04; May $1.02¾@1.02⅞; July 87c; cash; No. 2 hard $1.08@1.10; No. 3 $1.05@1.07; No. 4 hard 94c@$1.03; rejected 75@85c; No. 2 red $1.11; No. 3 $1.06@1.09. Corn—December 41⅛c; May 40⅝c; cash: No. 2 mixed 49c; No. 3 48½c; No. 2 white 49@49½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 29⅛c; No. 3 29@29½c; No. 2 white 30@31c. Butter—Creamery 17@19c; dairy 12½c. Eggs firm; Missouri and Kansas 19c per dozen, loss off; new No. 2 whitewood cases included, case count. 11c; cases returned ½c less. Rye—No. 2 nominal 75@76c. Hay—Choice timothy $8.50@9; choice prairie $7.75@8.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.—Whisky—Distillers' finished goods steady on basis of $1.24. Eggs firm at 20c. Butter firm. Poultry quiet; hens 9½c; springs 10@11c; turkeys 14c. Cheese steady. Flour quiet. Wheat easier; No. 2 red $1.19@1.20. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 58c. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 31½c. Rye steady; No. 2 85@87c. Lard steady at $7.50. Bulk meats $7.50. Bacon easy at $8.75. Sugar easy.

Duluth.

Duluth, Oct. 29.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 hard $1.18¾; No. 1 Northern $1.16¾; No. 2 Northern $1.09¾; to arrive and on track: No. 1 Northern $1.16¾; No. 2 Northern $1.09¾; December $1.13⅝; May $1.13⅛. Oats—To arrive and on track 29c.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Oct. 29.—Wheat—December $1.15¼; May $1.14½; July $1.14; September 98c; No. 1 hard $1.20; No. 1 Northern $1.16¼; No. 2 Northern $1.12.

Toledo.

Toledo, Oct. 29.—Clover-seed—Cash and October $7.35; December $7.35; March $7.45; prime alsike $7.75; prime timothy $1.25.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Oct. 29.—Barley 1c lower; No. 2 55c; sample 33@53c.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Oct. 29.—Spot, Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 8⅝c; mild quiet; Cordova 10@13c. The market for futures opened steady at an advance of 5@10 points on firmer European cables than expected and smaller interior receipts in Brazil, but there was some profit-taking at the advance, and the buying movement was not sufficient to maintain the advance. The market closed steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. Sales were reported of 17,750 bags, including November at 6.65c, December at 6.80@6.85c, January at 6.90c, March at 7.05@7.10c, May at 7.25@7.30c and September at $7.55@7.60c.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Oct. 29.—The cotton goods situation is increasing in firmness. Buyers' purchases, while not evidencing any general desire to operate for the future, indicate pressing and growing need for merchandise. The difficulty in securing goods is becoming more general, that when actual necessities become more generally admitted the operations of buyers may cause material developments in the cotton piece goods market of more radical nature than the majority anticipate. In other departments of the dry goods market there are no new features.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Oct. 29.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 51¼c. Rosin firm; A, B, C $2.60; D $2.62½@2.65; E $2.70; F $2.72½@2.75; G $2.77½@2.80; H $2.85; I $3.10; K $3.75; M $4.25; N $4.50; window glass $4.65; water white $5.

Wilmington, Oct. 29.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin firm at $2.45. Tar firm at $1.60. Crude turpentine firm at $2.30, $3.80 and $3.80.

Charleston, Oct. 29.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

Imports and Exports.

New York, Oct. 29.—Total imports of dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were valued at $13,109,423. Exports of specie from New York for the week were $3,296,639 gold and $188,033 silver. Imports of specie were $43,001 silver and $40,458 gold.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—Wool steady; medium grades, combing and clothing 20@26c; light fine 17@18c; heavy fine 16@17c; tub-washed 22@36c.

London Wool.

London, Oct. 29.—The arrivals of wool for the sixth series of auction sales amount to 33,737 bales, including 6,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales 2,283 bales; Victoria 1,125; South Australia 480; Cape of Good Hope and Natal 197; elsewhere 500.

Manchester Cloth Market.

Manchester, Oct. 30.—The market for cotton goods is less active, owing to increasing difficulties in arranging for delivery and to the political outlook. There were occasional transactions last week for China, but the demand for staples was much smaller. Fancies, however, were in good request. India offered for fair lines, but few could be executed. For the home trade the demand improved. South America and the Levant purchased standard articles moderately. Yarns and most descriptions of American goods were in brisk demand. There was a satisfactory turnover, though many producers required considerable time to execute orders.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Oct. 29.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures quiet; December 7s 4½d; March 7s 5¾d; May 7s 5¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed 4s 8¼d. Futures quiet; December 4s 8¾d; January 4s 3¾d. Hops in London (Pacific coast) steady at £8 5s@£8 15s.

A JURY ACQUITS THE ALTMAN BROTHERS.

Folkston, Ga., Oct. 30.—A verdict of not guilty was brought in by the jury that was trying Hillary and Charles Altman for the murder of Jackson Duncan. The case is well known. The Altman brothers were charged with having killed Jackson Duncan on a train going from Jacksonville to their home at Baxter, Fla., some weeks ago.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
LOGAN C. MURRAY, Pres. J. S. BOCKEE, Vice Pres. R. F. WARFIELD, Cashier.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS..........$1,000,000.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Unsurpassed excellence of service for collecting on Louisville in Kentucky, Tennessee and other Southern States.

This Is Meant For You!
There is nothing that gives a feeling of independence and self-respect like a good bank account, and if you want to command the respect of others and accumulate a fund that will take care of you when you are old or disabled begin at once to save a portion of your wages, and deposit them with
The Louisville Trust Company,
an old and strong institution at the
Southwest corner of 5th and Market Streets, in the City of
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where your money will draw interest compounded semi-annually, and where it will be at work for you day and night, and be ready for you whenever most needed. There is nothing that works like interest, and it takes no holidays. Deposits received by mail.

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Last Longer. Look Better. Require No Painting. Are Dry and Lower Your Insurance. Cost is in Reach of Every Builder.
We Make All Grades of Bricks
HYDRAULIC BRICK CO.
(Incorporated.)
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
LOW FREIGHT RATES TO ALL POINTS. LONG-DISTANCE PHONES.

TO INVESTORS!
We recommend the purchase of
Springfield Consolidated Ry. 5s, due 1933.
Springfield Railway & Light 5s, due 1933.
Springfield Railway & Light Stock.
The management estimates the properties will earn above expenses, fixed charges and taxes, 3% in 1904, and 5% in 1905.
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225 Fifth Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF KENTUCKY,
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Organized—State, 1834; National, 1900.
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BONDS AND STOCKS, INVESTMENT AND STREET RAILWAY SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Special attention given to out-of-town orders. New York stocks bought and sold on moderate margins. Correspondence solicited.
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Represented in Louisville by
CHAS. S. WILLIAMS and GEO. L. BACON
Private wires to Principal Points. WRITE FOR MARKET LETTER.

BONDS — AND — STOCKS
Yielding an Income of 4 to 6 per cent.
ALMSTEDT BROTHERS,
510 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
Send for lists.

A mere mention of malaria makes you think of Wintersmith's Tonic. First thoughts are best.

Nice Warm "Nighties" and Pajamas.

Outing cloth, flannelette and French flannel; just the stuff for these "crimpy" nights; cut full to fit comfortably.

Night shirts at 50c, 75c and $1. Pajamas at $1 and $1.50. Neat or "gorgeous" patterns in both.

Levy's, Third and Market.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1904

CITY FEATURES.

Genuine Welsbach Lights

And mantles last; give better illumination. See my new light. Shulhafer, Plumber, sole agent, 449 W. Jefferson st.

PERMANENT HOME

TO BE SECURED FOR FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNAE.

Movement Has Been Started By Association To Interest All Graduates In the Work.

Plans for a permanent home or clubhouse for the alumnae of the Female High School are taking definite shape, and it is hoped to have a sum sufficient for the purchase of a handsome home raised during the next year. As a basis for this fund the Alumnae Society now has $1,500, which was raised several years ago when the project was first broached. It was given renewed attention at the meeting of the alumnae which was held Saturday afternoon, and the 250 graduates who form the association are now working on a plan which will result in securing the home if it is successful.

Although there are 2,016 graduates of the school, only about 250 of them belong to the association, which was formed ten years ago. The plan now is to get every graduate to join the association, and by the payment of a certain sum as initiation fee, raise the money which will be necessary for the purchase of a home favorably located, which will be used as a clubhouse. It will be maintained by annual dues. It is probable that some handsome old residence will be bought for the purpose, and by interior changes converted to a suitable home. The number of alumnae is large enough to carry through the project if they will all unite toward the end, and those who are behind the movement for a permanent home will begin at once correspondence with all the alumnae urging their co-operation in the work.

When the Alumnae Association was organized ten years ago it was with the purpose of raising sufficient money to purchase a home to be used as a club, and a sinking fund was established. This fund grew to $1,500, and then interest in the work seemed to fail. The fund stopped growing, and since that time has not been increased. New interest is being taken now in the work, and the chances seem to be good for a successful end to the movement. Mrs. Charles P. Weaver and other prominent women are taking great interest in the work and will push it.

CALL MINISTER.

JAMES LEES MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ACTS.

The Rev. E. S. Wilson, Now Pastor of Middlesboro Church, Asked To Come To Louisville.

After having been without a pastor for nearly six months, the James Lees Memorial Presbyterian church decided at its congregational meeting, held yesterday, to call the Rev. E. S. Wilson, the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Middlesboro, Ky. The session of the James Lees church has carefully considered several prominent ministers for the charge, and finally laid the name of Mr. Wilson before the church yesterday. Mr. Wilson was given a unanimous call.

Mr. Wilson is a young man, and a progressive one, and while as yet he knows nothing officially of this call, it is hoped and believed by the members of the James Lees church that he will accept the call. Mr. Wilson was graduated from Davidson College in 1894, and from the Louisville Seminary in 1898. He was called to the Third Presbyterian church in Louisville shortly after leaving the seminary. After about four years he was called to Middlesboro, where he now has charge.

Speaking of Mr. Wilson, the Rev. Henry H. Sweets said yesterday: "He is one of the most eloquent men in the synod of Kentucky, and is an indefatigable worker, which we need in this field. While it is impossible to say whether Mr. Wilson will accept the call or not, we are all earnestly hoping that he will, as he is the man for the place."

While the church has nominally been without a pastor for the past six months, Mr. Sweets has exercised an oversight over it, and will leave a prosperous condition of affairs to his successor. Mr. Sweets resigned the charge to become secretary of the Committee of Ministerial Education and Relief of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

A DAY TRIP TO ST. LOUIS.

Leave promptly 9:10 a. m. daily.
Via B. and O. S. W.
Pullman parlor car.
Dining car (meals a la carte).
Ladies' high-back coaches.
Arrives 6 p. m. sharp.
Finest day train out of Louisville.
Rates $7 every day, except Fri. and Sat. $10 every day, good 15 days.

Services At W. C. A. Tuesday.

The Rev. D. F. Stafford, pastor of the Third Christian church, will conduct the devotional services at the Women's Christian Association, 335 West Market street, on Tuesday from 12:30 to 1 o'clock.

Sale of Saddle Horses At Clifton Farm.

On account of sale of forty-five fine saddle horses at Clifton Farm, Gen. Castleman's stock farm, near Harrodsburg, November 3, the Southern railway will run a special train, leaving Harrodsburg 5:15 p. m., enabling passengers to reach Louisville, Shelbyville and Lexington same evening. Train leaves Louisville 7:40 a. m. and arrives, returning, at 8:10 p. m.

INTERESTING

Session of King's Daughters Begins Wednesday.

LARGE ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

NATIONAL LEADERS WILL BE PRESENT TO MAKE ADDRESSES.

PROGRAMME OF THE MEETING.

Members of the King's Daughters from all parts of Kentucky, in addition to many others from outside the State, will gather in Louisville to-morrow for the annual conference, which begins Wednesday afternoon in this city, the sessions to be held in the Second Presbyterian church. A large attendance is expected, and the meeting will be one of the most successful that has ever been held. The programme which has been arranged includes many attractive features. Talks on the work will be made by the women who have made the King's Daughters a power for good, and all those in attendance will be given an opportunity of contributing their ideas and views on the general work.

The opening session will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and the gathering will close its work on Friday afternoon. The following ministers of Louisville will assist in the exercises: The Rev. Dr. J. S. Lyons, the Rev. Dr. Carter Helm Jones, the Rev. Dr. H. K. Fenner, the Rev. Dr. J. K. Mason, the Rev. Dr. J. Kinsey Smith and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Pinson. Music will be one of the features of the meeting. The following will assist in this part of the programme: Prof. William Kohnhorst, Miss Mary Utterbach, William R. Hamil and Carl J. Shackleton, who will give organ recitals; Mrs. Ellis Lafayette, Mrs. Julius Bielstein, Miss Jennie Webster, Edward G. Hill, Miss Virginia Peter, Mrs. Newton G. Crawford, Miss Virginia Schaefer, Temple Robinson and Peter Schilert, who will sing.

Mrs. Robert J. Reed, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. B. C. Whitney, of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. E. Trask-Hill, of Boston, leaders in the national work, will take part in the business of the meeting and will deliver addresses. The following is the programme for the week:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.
Address of Welcome—Mrs. Vincent Davis.
Response on Behalf of Delegates—Mrs. J. Y. Logan, Danville.
Greeting from the Central Council—Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Detroit, Mich.
Greeting from State Secretary of Massachusetts—Mrs. E. Trask-Hill, Boston.
Greeting from Secretary of International Conference—Mrs. R. J. Reed, Wheeling, W. Va.
Shelbyville Convention, 1903—Miss Jennie M. Wallace.
State Secretary—Mrs. Homer M. Stucky.
State Treasurer—Miss Elizabeth Letterley.
Appointing of committees. Announcements. Adjournment.
Reception at Woman's Club, Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.
Report of Credential Committee.
Discussion of Circle Work and anything new undertaken during the year and found successful—Led by Mrs. Henry W. Lawton Pewee Valley.
Report of Hospital Work—Frankfort, Shelbyville, Ashland.
Informal Ballot—5 to 12:30 o'clock.
Address—Kentucky Receiving Home for Children—By the president, Mr. R. W. Bingham, Louisville.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.
Report of Tellers—Informal ballot.
Report of County Secretaries.
County Organization—Mrs. E. Trask-Hill, Boston, Mass.
Discussion of Creation and Cultivation of Ideals—Led by Mrs. J. J. Ramsey, Shelbyville, followed by Miss Nannie Lee Frayser.
Formal Ballot—5 to 7:30 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING 8 O'CLOCK.
The Relation of a Circle of the Order to the Individual Church (Paper written by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, of New York)—Read by Miss Jennie C. Benedict, of Louisville.
Address—Membership in the Order—Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Detroit.
Address—Practical Suggestions Regarding Work—Mrs. E. Trask-Hill, Boston.
Address—A Forward Look—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, West Virginia.

FRIDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.
City Union Work—Mrs. R. J. Reed, West Virginia.
Value of Consecration Service—Led by Mrs. C. Malcolm Bullitt.
Opening of Question Box—Mrs. E. Trask-Hill, Boston.
The Conference of the International Order—Mrs. J. Will Jefferson, Peru, Ky.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 O'CLOCK.
News of The Silver Cross Magazine—Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Detroit.
Report of Special Committees.
Announcement of electoral ballot.
Invitation of meeting for next convention.
Unfinished business.

SUPPLEMENTAL REGISTRATION BEGINS TO-DAY.

Will Last Three Days Only—Democratic Gains Are Expected, As Usual In Former Years.

Democratic gains are expected in the supplemental registration, which will begin to-day and continue through Wednesday. The registration is for those voters who were ill or out of the city on the first two days set aside for registration and who were unable to get to the voting places. The registration is taken in the County Clerk's office, and affidavit must be made by the voter that he was out of the city or unable to reach the voting place on registration day. The certificate which entitles the voters to cast their ballots will be issued by the County Clerk.

Supplemental registration in previous years has always helped the Democrats, and they have always made gains. Usually about 600 or more voters are registered on the supplemental days, and this number is usually divided about 60 per cent. Democrats and 40 per cent. Republicans. The supplemental registration will last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and all voters who fail to register on one of these days, having failed to be registered previously, will lose their right to vote.

Scotia's Sons In Annual Gathering.

Fond recollections of many happy days on the banks and braes of bonnie Scotland will be brought to mind to a gathering of Scotland's sons and daughters at the Woman's Club to-morrow evening, the Scottish Society's annual feast of "Scottish song and story." An excellent programme is said to have been prepared, consisting of old-time airs and melodies dear to the heart of every cannie Scot. A feature of special interest will be the presentation of Mrs. Jennie Gable, the Scotch violinist, in several Scottish selections. She is on a visit to friends here, which made it convenient for her to appear at this time. The musical features will be under the direction of Karl Schmidt, 'cellist and accompanist; Mrs. Carrie Rothschild Sapinsky, Douglas Webb and Mrs. Jessie Bowman Webb.

ANNOUNCES

Himself a Candidate For Magistrate.

UNCLE BILLY BOYCE IN RACE.

DOES NOT FEEL THE WEIGHT OF EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS.

WILL MAKE ACTIVE CANVASS.

"Uncle Billy" Boyce, who five years ago became an octogenarian and who has been an active citizen of Louisville since it was a town of 10,000 population, will be a candidate for Magistrate in the Eighth Magisterial district, to succeed John M. Adams, the incumbent. "Uncle Billy" is one of the most popular residents of Portland, where he has lived for half a century, and where he has been an active Democrat since he was old enough to vote. He represented his ward in the School Board for eight years, and was instrumental in defeating a movement started during his term in that capacity to force upon Louisville citizens mixed schools under the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

"Uncle Billy" was born in Fayetteville, N. C., eighty-five years ago, and come to Louisville with his father when he was twenty years old. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren for President, and boasts a record of never having "scratched" a ticket in his life. He is a bookbinder by trade and is now on the pension list of one of the



"UNCLE BILLY" BOYCE.

city's leading establishments. He was employed by the concern forty years, and when he offered his resignation ten years ago it was rejected. In notifying him of the refusal to accept his resignation, "Uncle Billy" was told that he need not continue work for the firm, but that his name would remain on the pay-roll until his death. He now receives a pension of $30 a month, which is paid to him in weekly installments. He is not even required to call at the business office for his weekly stipend—it is sent to him every Saturday night by messenger.

* * *

Does Not Feel His Age.

In spite of his age, "Uncle Billy" is as energetic as a man of middle age. He retains full possession of eyesight and hearing, and is able to read without difficulty without the use of glasses. He weighs but 100 pounds and says he can "lick" any man his weight in Louisville. He is of a genial disposition, is well-posted on current events and philosophical in keeping with his years of experience in the ways of the world. He enjoys good health and has throughout his life. His home is at 2433 Bank street, where he has lived forty years, and he is known throughout the western section of the city, and all who know him are his friends. He is especially admired by the younger generation, whose respect and esteem he enjoys to the fullest, and it is at the request of both old and young in his end of the city that he has consented to become a candidate for Magistrate.

The history of Louisville from its earliest time is at "Uncle Billy's" tongue's end. He has watched the city grow from an insignificant village to the metropolis of the State, and is familiar with every epoch, even in detail, in the city's progress. He has been twice married and has a son who is now connected with a large New York wholesale firm. This son is fifty-nine years old. His last wife has been dead thirty years, and Mr. Boyce is cared for by a niece who lives next door to his home. He is now an honorary member of the Bookbinders' Union, No. 54, of which he has been a member since its organization. He attends the meetings at frequent intervals, and often takes an active part in discussions of questions coming up at the gatherings.

Mr. Boyce said he had bought a Courier-Journal every day for thirty years.

PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGE TRUSTEES' MEETING.

The Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Orphans' Home will meet next Wednesday at the First Presbyterian church to hold their annual meeting. George G. Brown, president of the board, said yesterday that a new trustee was to be elected, but that no other matters of importance were at present before the board. Several subjects of interest to the home's supporters will be considered.

Merchants

Who have handled "Mascot Shoes" will testify as to their

Quality, Style and Price.

If you have not handled them, and will put in a line, we will soon be able to add you to our list of witnesses.

Merchants visiting the city are invited to examine our line. Mail orders from merchants will have prompt and careful attention.



Kahn, Martin & Co., Manufacturers and Jobbers,
712-714 W. Main,
Louisville, Ky.

HONOR ROLL FOR OCTOBER AT THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL

Eighty-eight Boys On the List, Freshman C Leading With Twelve of the Number.

The October honor roll of the Male High School shows a very keen rivalry among the various classes for the most honors. This time the class which did the least talking quietly slipped into first place. Freshman C leads the entire school with twelve honors. Sophomore A follows closely with eleven, and Junior A takes third place with ten. More than one-third of all the boys in these three classes have a combined average of 90 or over.

Eighty-eight boys have a combined average of 90 or more. In strict justice to a number of boys, it should be said that not all whose combined average is 90 are placed on the roll. If a boy falls below 80 in any one subject, he is not considered a candidate for the honor roll, although he may be perfect in all the other subjects. A very high standard of excellence is thus required. The vast majority of boys at the High School are doing fine work. They are very proud of the fact that the High School took the gold medal at St. Louis and many are studying harder for that reason. Following is the roll:

Senior A—Erwin S. Huber, Fred Burgess, S. Foree Dennis, Winfield Waters, Thomas G. Watkins and John Lawson Reid.

Senior B—Harold Isenberg, Alfred C. Krieger, Eugene R. Lynch, Alvin R. Magee, Arthur H. Mann and William J. Schaich.

Junior A—Kilbourn S. Dennis, George B. Eager, Jr., George R. Ewald, Emanuel Levi, Benjamin Sachs, Randolph Sprague, H. Shelton St. Clair, Christopher Taffe and Oren B. Theiss.

Junior B—Carleton Barnwell, F. William Eckhardt, Millard H. Irwin, Roy C. Keebler, Oscar A. Ohmann and Walter T. Roberts.

Junior C—Clifford L. Pfau, Harold L. Rice, Alvin H. Seekamp, Louis D. Smith and W. Gaulbert Weaver.

Sophomore H—William H. Clark and Landon Robinson.

Sophomore A—Shelton B. Arterburn, C. Stuart Bailey, W. Leroy Baker, J. Evans Crawford, Robert L. Crawford, Julien K. Dale, L. Wallace Frank, William Harrison, Jr., Chester A. Kuebler, J. Sproule Lyons, Jr., and Phillips H. Ryan.

Sophomore B—Max Cohen, Carl Dishion, Matthew P. Foley and Arthur O. Goodman.

Sophomore C—Henry L. Lanahan, Louis Mann and Fred A. Weber.

Freshman G—Perry Applegate, Nathaniel Russell, James A. Yunker and Thornton Mason.

Freshman A—Oliver J. Berg, Charles B. Boyd, John A. Carruth, Allie B. Combs, Barton Fox, Welman Miller and Edwin Norman.

Freshman B—Sigo Bottenwiser, Clifford Goodman, Louis Herman, Donald MacDonald, W. Townsend Newhall and Thomas P. Taylor, Jr.

Freshman C—Wallace H. Ouerbacker, P. Rozel Peter, Charles J. Ryan, Daniel P. White, Arthur H. Almsteds, Benjamin F. Eager, Herbert Ehrmann, Richard Heaton, Joseph Lazarus, Edward A. Scheffel, J. Ernest Spindle and Guy E. Hodgkins.

Freshman D—R. Ray Head and Harry Bloom.

Freshman E—Walter Graeper, Earl Mitchell, Lithgow Mitchell and Guy L. Weimer.

EXPECT RUSH OF BEGGARS AFTER CLOSE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Many Will Head For Louisville On Their Way South and Charity Organization Is Ready.

Preparations are being made by the various charitable organizations and friends of the homeless in Louisville for the reception of a great influx of beggars at the close of the World's Fair, now nearing an end at St. Louis. It has been the experience of the officers of such associations that the close of such gatherings always floods the country for several weeks with individuals who either need aid or succeed in persuading city officials that they cannot exist without assistance.

Such conditions are particularly true at the end of an event such as the World's Fair has been. It is the custom of such individuals to spend their summers in the North, and with the first touch of winter flee for the sunny warmth of the South, preceding the migratory birds to that locality. Had it not been for the Fair, these particular birds would have straggled to the places picked out for their winter's work, and would have worked their way during the past two months.

The World's Fair has been the flame which attracted these airy moths during the entire summer, however, and now that the frosts have come they are still in the North, and with the first signs of a slack attendance at the Fair will rush for south-bound trains—either passenger or freight—in order to reach their destinations. Situated as it is, Louisville will receive the brunt of this attack of beggars, peddlers, hucksters and thieves, and the charitable organizations and jails will be forced to withstand the attack.

"We expect to have our hands full about the first of December," said Dr. Edwin Hawes, agent of the Louisville Charity Organization, yesterday afternoon, "and we are preparing for the rush. We always find that Louisville is filled with such classes after such an exposition as the World's Fair, although no more so than any other city. The city stands directly in the path of these wanderers, who will make a dash for the South, and we will be ready for them."

The police and detective departments are also making ready for this influx and expect to handle the crowd with as much ease as in previous years.

SLAVE OF THE LAUDANUM HABIT RESCUED BY THE REV. W. M. BRUCE

History of "the Tall Woman" Who Attends Services Regularly At Hope Rescue Mission.

A woman of middle age, stooped and wearing upon her face the expression of great suffering, may be seen nearly any night mingling with the strange congregation of men of the world—coming from all the walks of life—in the chapel of Hope Rescue Mission. It is apparent at the first glance that she is not there as a charitable worker, but as a female outcast who has sought shelter in the mission along with the men whose troubles have found balm in the religious services.

In every line of her tall frame, the marks of poverty, illness and sorrow may be seen. She walks about as one in deep agony, usually holding her hands folded in front of her. She complains of the cold when she has a seat next to the fire, and seems to forget herself and her sorrows only when the meeting is at its height. The sight of this remarkable woman has caused comment because the mission is primarily a place for men, and seldom does a woman appear there, unless it be one who goes to administer and not to partake.

"The Tall Woman," as she is called by the men, was found in the City Hospital several months ago by the Rev. W. M. Bruce. She was a slave to the use of laudanum and was thought to be on her deathbed. News of her condition was sent to her brother, who is a prominent minister in Indiana, and her son, who lives in Louisville, and is successful in business, was apprised of his mother's whereabouts. Little by little, under the effect of special efforts, the woman became better, until she was dismissed from the hospital, supposed to be cured of the laudanum habit.

Her brother has arranged to pay for her board and lodging in a residence opposite the Hope Rescue Mission, at Eighth and Jefferson streets. She never misses a meeting and appears to be exceedingly zealous, but her strange appearance never fails to strike the stranger who opens the mission door.

HELEN KELLER'S MOTHER GRADUATE OF LOUISVILLE SCHOOL.

Remembered As a Tall Girl With a Precocious Knowledge of Literature and a Distaste for Mathematics.

Helen Keller day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition recently has again attracted attention to this wonderful Southern girl, and it may be of interest to Louisville people to know that her mother spent two years in one of the schools and received her diploma from one of the colleges in this city.

The mother, Kate Adams, was a Memphis, Tenn., girl and was graduated at the head of a class of nine from the old Louisville Female College, then on Seventh street, between Broadway and Chestnut. This was in June, 1874, and the commencement was held in the Fifth and Walnut-street Methodist church. It was a Methodist school, but Miss Adams was confirmed in St. Paul's Episcopal church while a school girl. Returning to her home, she married in about two years Capt. A. H. Keller, a newspaper man of Tuscumbia, Ala.

Several of Miss Adams' schoolmates live in Louisville and remember her as a tall blonde with pink and white complexion, not pretty, but bright and a good student. She was fond of literature and history, and learned the languages quickly, but was not fond of mathematics, and had a distaste for the drudgery of figures.

She was a girl who had spent much of her time with people older than herself and was posted in literary topics far beyond those of her own age. With her father a newspaper editor and her mother a reader, Helen Keller was born and reared in a literary atmosphere, and, in developing her powers, Miss Sullivan, the teacher, had all the help of an inherited intellect in overcoming her blindness, her deafness and the defects of her vocal organs.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
REGISTERED 1865

Stout Men

are our best friends when they begin to learn what we can do for them in easing up their clothes troubles. We do not pretend to reduce their weight, but we can make them look fifteen pounds lighter by the application of a Stein-Bloch Smart Suit or Overcoat.

Always look for the label printed above. "Smartness," the smartest book on dress, mailed free.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
130-32 Fifth Ave., New York.
Tailor Shops, Rochester, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE

THE GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH.

Leading Manufacturing and Jobbing Houses of the City.

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HALDEMAN WAREHOUSE,
S. W. Cor. 3d and Green.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Household Goods $1.50 to $5 per month
Boxes in Vault 25c to 50c per month

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ESTABLISHED 1865
Harbison & Gathright,
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Mixed Shipments for General Store Trade a Specialty. Salesroom
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Heating and Ventilating Engineers
We make a specialty of Steam and Hot-Water Heating for Residences, Churches, Schoolhouses, etc. Also erect entire Power Plants.
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High-grade Electrical Supplies
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Large stock constantly on hand.
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THE FAMOUS BLUEGRASS READY-MADE PAINTS
Are the best you can buy. Write for particulars.

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C. A. BRIDGES & CO., Proprietors.
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For the Farm and Garden.
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CARTER DRY GOODS CO.
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Importers and Jobbers of
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The Dress Goods House of the South.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES OF MIKADO PONGEE.
Special attention to Mail Orders. 631-633 W. Main.

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KENTUCKY SAW WORKS
MANUFACTORY
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Hanchet's Saw Swages, Concaved and Saucer Emery Wheels, Planer Knives and Moulding Bits. Heading and Shingle Saws.

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BEN-HUR $3 and $3.50 SHOE for Men.
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MANUFACTURED BY
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Office 233 and 235 W. Market st.
Write for color cards and prices.

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The Howe Mfg. Co.
Huxley Valves,
Standard Steam Goods,
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Thirteenth and Main sts.,
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123 E. MAIN ST.
Sole Agents and Exclusive Handlers of the Celebrated
Korelock Veneered Birch Door
Carrying a Full Stock of Listed Sizes FOR QUICK DELIVERY.

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PRICE & LUCAS
Cider and Vinegar Co.
MANUFACTURERS
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Bunker Hill Maple Syrup, etc.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

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Owen Tyler Office and Exhibit Rooms 303-304 Tyler Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
ENAMEL MOTTLED FACES GRAY BUFF, RED **BRICK** ROMAN STANDARD and ORNAMENTAL SHAPES IN ALL SHADES.
Architectural Terra Cotta Steel Ceilings, Fireproof Steel Rolling Doors and Shutters. "Herringbone" Steel Lath. Roofing Tiles. Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips.



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CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

STATEMENT OF
THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Louisville, Ky. June 30, 1904.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in banks	$60,134 48	Capital stock	$200,000 00
Cash in office	200 29	Accounts payable	2,000 39
Bonds, City of Louisville and U. S.	200,558 75	Reinsurance reserve	43,959 18
Accounts receivable	1,104 90	Outstanding losses (estimated)	16,376 25
Due from Agents (May and June)	47,554 48		$262,455 77
	$309,658 80	Surplus	47,203 03
			$309,658 80
Total receipts for first six months			$120,731.63
Total disbursements for first six months			$68,960.84

FLORIAN COX, President. A. G. LANGHAM, V. President. EDW. J. WATKINS, Secretary.

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HAVE A SPECIAL PROPOSITION FOR NEWSPAPERS

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